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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

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IN REPLY REFER TO

AGAM-P (M) (6 Oct 67) FOR OT-RD-670470

18 October 1967

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters,
25th Infantry Division

TO: SEE DISTRIBUTION

"This document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U. S. C., Section 793 and 794. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law."

1. Subject report is forwarded for review and evaluation by USACDC in accordance with paragraph 6f, AR 1-19 and by USCOMARC in accordance with paragraph 6c and d, AR 1-19. Evaluations and corrective actions should be reported to ACSFOR OT within 90 days of receipt of covering letter.

2. Information contained in this report is provided to insure appropriate benefits in the future from Lessons Learned during current operations, and may be adapted for use in developing training material.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

11 14 May 67

C. A. STANFIEL
Colonel, AGC
Acting The Adjutant General

Incl
as

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9 Operational rept. for quarterly period
ending 30 Apr 67.

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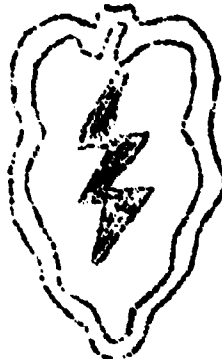
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**HEADQUARTERS
25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
QUARTERLY
ORLL**



**OPERATIONAL REPORT
LESSONS LEARNED
1 FEB - 30 APR**

1967

**Downgraded at 8 year intervals
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DOD DIR 6800.12**

**FOR OT RD File
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**DDC CONTROL
NO. 82413**

CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
1. Significant Organizational Activities	1
a. Operations	1
1 General	1
2 GADSDEN	1
3 LANIKAI	2
4 ALA MOANA	3
5 MAKALAPA	4
6 MANHATTAN	5
7 FORT NISQUALLY	5
8 SABER THRUST	6
9 JUNCTION CITY	6
10 FITCHBURG	7
11 WAIALUA	8
b. Artillery Support	8
c. Air Support	8
d. Army Aviation	9
e. Intelligence	9
1 VC Activity	9
2 Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol (LRRP)	12
3 Counterintelligence	12
4 Air Reconnaissance Missions	12
f. Logistics	13
g. Administration	16
h. Revolutionary Development Support	19

DDC CONTROL
NO. : 82413

1. Civic Action	21
j. Psychological Operations (PSYOPS)	24
k. Medical	25
l. Signal	27
m. Training	27
2. Commanders Observations and Recommendations	29
Observations (Lessons Learned)	29
1 Personnel	29
2 Operations	30
3 Training and Organisation	35
4 Intelligence	39
5 Logistics	42
6 Civic Action and PSYOPS	46
Appendices	
1. Task Organization	
2. WAIALUA - COAR	
3. FITCHBURG - COAR	
4. JUNCTION CITY - COAR (to date)	
5. "Battle of SUCI TRE" (Lessons Learned)	
6. Pictures	

GPOP-DT(21 May 67)

3d Ind (U)

SUBJECT: Operational Report for the Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967
from HQ, 25th Inf Div (RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

HQ, US ARMY, PACIFIC, APO San Francisco 96358 29 AUG 1967

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the
Army, Washington, D. C. 20310

This headquarters has reviewed subject report and concurs in the
report, as indorsed, with the following comments:


a. Reference paragraph 2g, 2d Indorsement. Air conditioners
have not been authorized for all communications shelters in-country.
For example, the AN/GRC-46, which is presently posing a problem due to
lack of an air conditioner, will not have one installed because it is
being replaced. Replacement equipment begins arriving in-country in
October of 1967. Otherwise, however, the communications air conditioner
problem is being solved as stated in referenced paragraph.

b. Reference ITEM: Requirements for TO&E Augmentation,
page 39. The question of additional maintenance support requirements
merits careful study to validate such requirements and to determine
the extent to which currently assigned maintenance elements and user
elements are performing programmed maintenance. "Echo" Company of
the Division Maintenance Battalion should be capable of providing DS
field maintenance to all aviation elements of an Infantry Division if
programmed organizational maintenance is being properly accomplished.

c. Reference ITEM: Cracked Rivet Sections on UH-1C, page 46.
Though "-- excessive stress and pull during gun runs" may be contri-
butory, basic causes of popped rivets and cracked skin on tail booms
of the UH-1C are considered to be the load and airspeed factors
required in the combat and combat support operations in RVN. These
factors, when combined, cause operations to be in the Yellow and/or
Red portions of the flight envelope.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

1 Incl
nc


HEAVRIN SNYDER
CPT, AGC
Asst AG

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AVHOC-DST (19 May 67)

2d Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
30 April 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

considering the magnitude of aviation operations, and the varying techniques and procedures utilized due to the extreme differences in climate, topography and vegetation throughout RVN. Those items requiring standardization can be and are handled by Regulation and Directives. In addition, matters of mutual concern to all aviation units are discussed and resolved at the monthly USAFV Aviation Officers Coordination Conference.

j. Reference item concerning potable ice supply, page 43:
Concur. A Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) was made to supplement the two 15 ton ice plants at Cu Chi. Contract (BPA) provides for potable ice for FY 67. Difficulties have been experienced with the present contractor in the production of potable ice. As a result of troop illness caused by contaminated ice, the contractors plant was inspected during the period 1-10 May 1967. The ice was determined to be non-potable, and the contractor required to take corrective action. Such corrective action was taken and the potable ice supply was resumed by the contractor on 10 May 1967. Requirements for additional ice plants are currently being reviewed. The location and priority of new plants will be ascertained and a schedule developed accordingly.

k. Reference item concerning non-availability of medium jungle fatigues, page 44: Nonconcur. Paragraph 5-2 c(1) AR 735-35 authorizes a 5% overage to accommodate size variations. Due to unusual conditions experienced in RVN, DA has authorized USAFV to maintain a 10% overage for size variance and accelerated direct exchange rates. A 10% overage is considered adequate for RVN requirements. ✓

FOR THE COMMANDER:

C. E. St. Martin

C. E. ST. MARTIN
Capt. AGC
Asst AG

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Pg 2 of 2 Pgs

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AVH30-DST (15 May 67)

2d

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
30 April 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

(3) All aviation requirements are presently being studied
by DA Study ARCSA II.

d. Reference item concerning replacement of aviation personnel, page 29: Concur. Key personnel should be provided sufficient overlap with replacements. With the exception of key positions, no more than 3 days overlap is authorized by USARV Regulation 614-185, paragraph 3b(2)(c). Field experience has proven that in all but a few cases, 10 days overlap is more than adequate. The use of experienced aviators as Aircraft Commanders permits inexperienced aviators to become operational after their orientation and standardization check rides. The 25th Aviation Battalion experienced a large turnover of personnel in March and April 67. With increased command emphasis on the elimination of rotational humps, this problem is not expected to recur.

e. Reference item concerning aviator training, page 38: Nonconcur. It is recognized that combat assault missions are the final test of aviator training and proficiency. However, during any period of maximum turnover of aviators it is considered best not to overburden an aviation unit with combat assault missions. In fact such missions should be kept to a minimum so that the unit can utilize the aircraft and time available for orientation and preparation of new pilots prior to actual combat assault type missions.

f. Reference item concerning lack of semi-secured ranges for gunnery training, page 38: Concur. The availability of a range or a local secure area would facilitate training while using only one aircraft. Unfortunately, the nature of the war in RVN precludes establishing such areas without diverting combat troops from their normal tactical mission.

g. Reference item concerning maintenance of communication equipment; page 47: Concur. Air conditioners have been authorized for communications shelters currently in-country. Air conditioners are components of the new SSB and PCM shelters programmed into the theater. USARV will disseminate requisitioning instructions to units upon completion of requirements determination. ✓

h. Reference item concerning division MARS station, page 37 and paragraph 2b, 1st Indorsement: Concur in the observation. A request has been forwarded to DA for additional frequencies for the MARS program.

i. Reference item concerning aviation unit SOP, page 32: Nonconcur with a Vietnam-wide SOP on heliborne operations. Such an SOP is neither required or desirable. It would be difficult to establish and keep current

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Pg. 2. of 3. Pgs

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AVHOC-DST (19 May 67) 2d Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
30 April 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96375

TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-OT,
APO 96558

1. (U) This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the period ending 30 April 1967 from Headquarters, 25th Infantry Division as indorsed.

2. (C) Pertinent comments follow:

a. Reference item concerning shortage of infantry and artillery NCO's, paragraph g, page 16: Concur. The shortages experienced by the 25th Infantry Division are generally experienced by other commands. When personnel in the desired skills and grade levels are not available, personnel holding lower grade and skill level are assigned to offset the shortages. This is reflected in the overall excellent strength posture of the 25th Infantry Division as reported in ORLL.

b. Reference item concerning rotation of personnel, page 36: Concur. The 25th Infantry Division assigns their replacements to insure that priority is given to those units scheduled to rotate personnel. As a result, the Division experiences rotational stress with no loss of operational continuity. The case cited in this ORLL is an example of their excellent personnel management.

c. Reference item concerning additional personnel in the aviation battalion, page 29 and page 39.

(1) Concur that the battalion needs additional personnel and that the TOE needs revision for effective operation of the battalion in RVN. Lessons learned by other non-divisional aviation battalions in RVN have resulted in sizable increases in personnel and equipment within Airmobile Companies MTOE. These include organic armed helicopters and additional support activities. However, no increases to aviation units can be made at the present time due to DOD Program Four.

(2) Nonconcur with observation that 25th Infantry Division, Aviation Battalion, is not organized like any other aviation unit. USAFV has authorized identical numbers of aircraft and aviators to the 4th, 9th and 25th Infantry Divisions.

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8 JUN 1967

AVFBC-H

SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967
25th Infantry Division

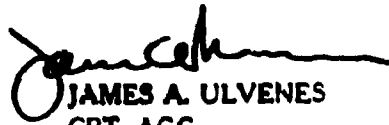
f. Pg 44, Resupply of fwd units. The unit has been told to submit a request for the MFOAE webbing.

g. Pg 46, Water proofing of the AN/PRC-25 handset; Pg 47, Maintenance of Communication Equipment. The unit has been reminded to report the deficiency on an Equipment Improvement Recommendation (DA Form 2407). ✓

h. Pg 46, Cracked rivet sections on UH-1C tail booms. Concur in more frequent inspections. This potential hazard has been discovered by other units and they are performing inspections more frequently than the required 100 hours. The unit has been told to submit an Equipment Improvement Recommendation. ✓

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl
as


JAMES A. ULVENES
CPT, AGC
Asst AG

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AVFBC-H

1st Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967
25th Infantry Division.

DA, HQ II FFORCEV, APO San Francisco 96266 8 JUN 1967

THRU: Commanding General, USARV, ATTN: AVFBC-DH, APO 96307

Commander in Chief, US Army Pacific, ATTN: GPOF-MH, APO 96558

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Dept of the
Army, Washington, D.C. 20310

1. (U) Subject report is forwarded.
2. (S) Pertinent comments follow on Section 2a, Commanders
Observations and Recommendations.

a. Pg 33, Use of Wiretap Teams. A MACV Directive will be published in the near future. It will include a concept of operation and fix responsibilities for tactical wire-tapping. With prior planning by the tactical units and prompt alerting of the 509th Radio Research Group (RRG), the time lag will be negligible. The implementing instructions issued by this headquarters will include.

(1) Tactical units will include planning for wiretap as part of the intelligence support plan. The 509th RRG will provide on-call wiretap teams.

(2) Tactical units will not attempt to tap enemy wire lines. The one exception will be Special Forces teams specifically trained and equipped by the 509th RRG.

b. Pg 37, Div MARS Station. Concur with the comment. However these frequencies are controlled on a world-wide basis, and there are not enough for everyone to have all they want.

c. Pg 44, Div Photo Lab. Concur with their comments. This is a well known shortcoming that has been commented on a number of times. This remark also applies to the 53d Signal Bn, 9th Signal Bn and 121st Signal Battalion.

d. Pg 43, Operation of ASP at Cu Chi. This item is presently a subject of study by the 25th Infantry Division and the 1st Logistical Command.

e. Pg 43, Aircraft Refueling Capabilities. Concur in results of division study on this problem. This headquarters is presently conducting a similar study on the III CTZ.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO San Francisco 96225

AVDQMH

19 May 1967

SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967
(RCS CSFOR-65)

TO: SEE DISTRIBUTION

Operational Report for Quarterly Period (RCS CSFOR-65)
Location: Vicinity, CU CHI, CU CHI Base Camp (XT647153), RVN
Reporting Officer: Major General John C. F. Tillson III
Prepared by: Major Golfredo D. Sansalone, CO, 18th Military
History Detachment

1. (C) Significant Organizational Activities.

a. Operations.

(1) General. There were 10 major operations involving battalions or larger size units, and 1,491 small unit actions conducted by the 25th Infantry Division (-) during this period. All major and 68 small unit actions resulted in contact.

(2) GADSDEN (2 Feb - 21 Feb 67). This op employed 3d Bde, 4th Div and 196th Bde (Lt)(Sep) in S & D and Blocking Ops along the CAMBODIAN border to prevent VC movement along routes crossing the border, and to destroy VC/NVA forces, supplies and base camps.

Task Organization

<u>3d Bde, 4th Inf Div</u>	<u>196th Bde (Lt)(Sep)</u>
2d Bn, 12th Inf	2d Bn, 1st Inf
2d Bn, 22d Inf (Mech)	4th Bn, 31st Inf
3d Bn, 22d Inf	3d Bn, 21st Inf
4th Bn, 23d Inf (Mech)	1st Bn, 5th Inf (Mech)
2d Bn, 77th Arty (DS)	3d Bn, 82d Arty (DS)
	Trp F, 17th Cav

This op was in four phases: In phase I a fire support base was established at TRAI BL. In Phase II two Bns secured bridge sites to block VC infiltration routes through the area. Both phases were completed on 12 Feb 67. Phase III occurred on 3 Feb 67. There was light contact with an unknown VC force using SA, AW and recoilless rifles

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Phase IV began on 4 Feb, with light contact with a VC squad and 50 rounds of 82mm mortar fire received in the 2d Bn, 1st Inf base area, resulting in light US casualties. Light contact continued on 5 and 6 Feb. Documents and equipment captured vic WT965762 indicated the units were in a training area used by COSVN main force units, specifically 1st and 2d Bns, 70th Regiment. On 7 Feb there was heavy contact with a VC platoon at WT972678 by 1st Bn, 5th Inf (Mech). With the help of supporting artillery and airstrikes 20 VC were killed (BC). On the same day, A VC training area was located.

A truce was observed for the Lunar New Year (Vietnamese TET) from 8 - 12 Feb. All elements occupied their bases astride VC supply and infiltration routes and conducted extensive patrolling within their AO's. The VC violated the truce six times to include firing on US forces from across the CAMBODIAN border, to include light contact with an unknown number of VC on 8 Feb 67, without results.

The final period of Operation GADSDEN consisted of an attack north to exploit intelligence gained about the 271st Regt, followed by a sweep south and southeast to disrupt VC activities in the area. On 13 Feb the 1st Bn, 5th (Mech) destroyed an ordnance facility WT986624 containing bombs, arty rounds and grenades, as well as tools and molds for their fabrication. On 16 Feb a rallier, LY VAN THU from Recon Squad, C21 Recon Co, 271st Regt was taken at XT033786 by 2d Bn, 22d Inf (Mech). He stated that 1st Bn, 4th Bn and Regt HQ and C21 Recon Co of 271st Regt had been in the LO GO area vic WT9780 - WT9882 since 6 Feb. Prior to that they were in DAU TIENG District, BINH DUONG Province. On 18 Feb 2d Bn, 77th Arty and 2d Bn, 22d Inf (Mech) received 50 rds of 82mm mortar fire at XT020780. On 21 Feb 3d Bn, 22d Inf engaged an unknown number of VC at XT081828. Documents captured there identified the 1st and 3d Bns, 70th Regt and 2d Co, Gp 49, a medical unit subordinate to COSVN. Documents and information received from the above named rallier indicated the contacts made during GADSDEN were with elements of the 271st Regt and the 70th Regt assisted by local guerrilla units. The capture of vast amounts of supplies and destruction of base areas and major training sites caused severe losses to the VC in the LO GO and XOM GIUA areas. There were 35 VC KIA (BC) during GADSDEN.

Other results of Operation GADSDEN were: 1 Ordnance Factory, 1 Rocket Launcher (training model), 1 training area with 44 structures, 2 classrooms, 2 mess halls, 1 rifle range destroyed. Plus 1 CHICOM Hvy MG and numerous medical supplies were captured. Also 1 VC rallier.

(3) LANKAI (15 Sep 66 - 13 Feb 67). This operation was terminated by 1st Bde on 13 Feb 67. Area Security Coordination Centers (ASCC) remained established at TAN AN (LONG AN Province Capital), BEN LUC and RACH KIEN. Second

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Battalion, 14th Inf conducted S & D Ops vic RACH KIEN (XS7670). Contact was limited to occasional sniper and SA fire from unk numbers of VC until 4 Feb, On 4 Feb 2d Bn, 14th Inf conducted an airmobile assault with 3/10 Cav (ARVN), resulting in 60 underground fortifications being destroyed. An estimated VC platoon was engaged by artillery resulting in 5 VC KIA (poss). S & D Operations continued. On 7 Feb, Co C, 2d Bn, 14th Inf engaged 2 VC with SA fire, resulting in 2 VC KIA (BC) and 1 M1 rifle and 1 US Carbine captured. From 8 Feb through 13 Feb, 2d Bn, 14th Inf, conducted security operations vic RACH KIEN, without contact. Results of Operation LANIKAI were as follows: 89 VC KIA (BC), 257 VC KIA (poss), 11 VC PWs, 119 detainees. Following items were captured: 3 - 60mm mortar rounds, 9 rifle grenades, 6 mines, 14 lbs documents, 1 transistor radio, 300 gals diesel fuel, 2.5 tons rice and 1 motor. Following items were destroyed: 15 - 81mm mortar rounds, 25 - 60mm mortar rounds, 389 - .12.7mm rounds, 7 claymores, 27 mines, 44 rifle grenades, 104 blasting caps, 1 tunnel, 157 underground fortifications, 221 foxholes, 20 sampans, 64 VC structures, 11.1 tons of rice, 600 lbs of salt and 1 bridge.

(4) ALA MOANA (1 Dec 66 - Continuing). This operation was conducted in HAU NGHIA Province to destroy VC forces, supplies and base camps near the Division base camp at CU CHI, and in the FILHOL Plantation. In Feb, an additional mission was undertaken to clear the road from CU CHI to PHU HOA DONG (XT709195) and clear the surrounding wooded area. The 2d Bde performed this mission, assisted by 2d Bn, 7th Regt (ARVN). Clearing was also done along the SAIGON River using RAG Boats, and further south to DUC HOA (XS593960) and along the ORIENTAL River. Assisting the 2d Bde were the following ARVN units: CIDG, 2/49th Regt, 27th BN&T CO (RF), and the 38th Ranger Bn. Numerous caches were uncovered without enemy contact. On 22 Feb 67, 1st Bde assumed responsibility for Op ALA MOANA and dispatched Co A, 4th Bn, 9th Inf (MANCHU) to the FILHOL Plantation (XT701190) to clear the road from CU CHI to PHU HOA DONG, and to provide security for attached Engineer elements in clearing the wooded area. At 260030 Feb, Co A 4th Bn, 9th Inf (MANCHU) was attacked by an est VC battalion (probably 1st Bn MR IV), utilizing mortars, rifle grenades and human wave assault tactics. The attack was repelled by AW, Arty, Gunships and Airstrikes. The Division base reaction force (Trp A, 3d Sqdn, 4th Cav and Co B, 4th Bn, 9th Inf) was committed at 260310 Feb and linked up with Co A, 4th Bn, 9th Inf, at 260410H. Action terminated at 0800H, see para (e) for results. There was no further contact in Feb.

In March the 4th Bn, 9th Inf, assisted by the 4th Bn, 23d Inf (Mech) continued local security operations vic the divisions base camp, in the FILHOL Plantation and vic TRANG BANG (XT489195). On 16 Mar, they were relieved by 2d Bn, 14th Inf. Throughout the month there were no significant contacts. Local operations continued in April by the 1st Bde through 22 Apr. On 6 Apr, Co B, 2d Bn,

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14th Inf assisted by a platoon of Trp A, 3d Sqdn, 4th Cav conducted a Search and Seal Op at VINH CU (XT6815) resulting 1 VC KIA (BC) and 12 detainees. On 14 April, Co B, 4th Bn, 23d Inf (Mech) conducted a Search and Seal Op of VINH CU resulting in 13 detainees. On 23 April, 2d Bde assumed responsibility for ALA MOANA. Second Bde employed 4th Bn, 23d Inf (Mech) for this Op. On 29 April, Co B, 2d Bn, 27th Inf engaged an unknown number of VC vic XT4822 resulting in 2 VC KIA (BC), 2 PW's and captured 1 BAR, 280 rds SA ammo and 5 grenades. Significant results of ALA MOANA to date are: 371 VC KIA (BC), 551 VC KIA (poss), 6 VC PW's, 642 detainees. Destroyed were 330 structures, 1008 bunkers, 140 tunnels, 316 sampans, 12,968 rds of SA ammo, 155 mines, 356 grenades, 85.45 tons of rice; captured were 88 SA, 5 crew served weapons, 6,146 rds of SA ammo, 94 lbs of medical supplies, 5.85 tons of rice, 181 lbs of documents. National Police and Military Police were used in the Search and Seal Ops at VINH CU.

(5) MAKILAPA (18 Mar - 21 Apr 67). This operation was conducted in GIA DINH Province to interdict VC supply routes, to block the flow of men and material to and from SAIGON and TAN SON NHUT AFB, and to drive the VC from their bases in the Pineapple area. On 18 March 4th Bn, 9th Inf (MANCHU) established a forward CP vic XS728963. An ASCC was established at VINH LOC (XS7395). On 19 March Bn (-) moved to vic XS715930. On 20 March Co B, 4th Bn, 9th Inf helilifted to vic XS725993. The Bn conducted saturation patrolling vic its bases. On 23 March, Co B conducted an airmobile assault vic XS7291. On 24 March, Co C, conducted an airmobile assault vic XS6691, with the 404th PF Platoon. Based on information supplied by a VC PW, on 26 March Co's A and C conducted a Search and Seal Op surrounding the hamlet AP TAY (XS705937), checking 176 persons, detaining 6. On 29 March Co B conducted an airmobile assault into the pineapple area vic XS6689. They made no contact, but received 10 rounds mortar fire from outside their AO. VC forces were unidentified. The Op continued in April with 4th Bn, 9th Infantry operating as the 1st Bde force until 8 April, performing extensive patrolling, ambushes, and EAGLE FLIGHTS. On 8 April, 1st Bde (-) joined 4th Bn, 9th Inf in its AO, and the 2d Bde and ARVN units assumed responsibility for their AO's. Large scale S & D Ops were initiated. Co A, 1st Bn, 27th Inf engaged an unk number of VC vic XS567953, resulting in 2 VC KIA (BC), 3 VC KIA (poss) and 3 VC PW's. Co B engaged an est VC company vic XS558945 resulting in 3 VC KIA (BC), 2 VC KIA (poss) and 1 VC PW. Gunships supported the 1st Bn, 27th Inf, engaged 15 VC vic XS556954 resulting in 15 VC KIA (BC). On 18 April, 1st Bde returned to CU CHI base camp, following on 19 April by 2d Bn, 27th Inf. ARVN units returned to their garrisons. First Bn, 27th Inf conducted EAGLE FLIGHTS 20 and 21 April and returned to CU CHI base camp at the end of 21 April. Results of Op MAKILAPA were 58 VC KIA (BC), 157 VC KIA (poss), 6 PWs, 144 detainees, of which 3 were classified Civil Defendants, and 3 HOI CHANH. Destroyed were 3,324 bunkers, 265 structures, 71 tunnels, 133 sampans, 223 booby traps, 121 large caliber rds, 3.7 tons of rice, 511 protective masks. Captured were 88 SA, 14 crew served weapons, 3 AN/PRC-10 radios, 151 lbs of documents, 151 VC claymores, 10,854 rds SA ammo, 1,521 grenades, 30 lbs of clothing, 5.5 tons of rice, and 380 lbs of fish. ARVN Forces participating in MAKILAPA consisted initially of PF Platoons operating with US companies on S & D Ops. When the op was expanded to two Bdes, ARVN Forces were increased to include 51st Ranger

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Bn, 1/50 Inf, 3/10 Cav and 25th Recon Co. Thirty-fourth Ranger Bn continued S & D Ops with 2d Bde. Other ARVN units screened flanks and provided blocking forces.

(6) MANHATTAN (23 Apr - Continuing). The 25th Inf Div as a part of II FFORCEV initiated Op MANHATTAN on 23 April with the objective of destroying VC elements (forces, supplies, bases) in the HO BO - BOI LOI Woods area and along the SAIGON River in coordination with other II FFORCEV units. The 1st and 2d Bde conducted S & D Ops north and northwest toward the SAIGON River while 3d Bde, 4th Inf Div units conducted S & D Ops south and southeast toward the river. The 34th ARVN Ranger Bn established a blocking position vic XT5331. The 1st Bn, 27th Inf established a blocking position on the SAIGON River vic XT5732, while the 3d Bn, 22d Inf set up a block on the river vic XT4944. On 24 April, Co C, 3d Bn, 22d Inf engaged 6 VC with SA, AW and claymores vic XT459439, resulting in 3 VC KIA (BC). On 25 April, Co A, 4th Bn, 9th Inf, engaged an unk number of VC with SA and AW fire vic XT493340 resulting in 2 VC KIA (BC). HQ, 3d Bn, 22d Inf engaged 4 VC with SA and claymores resulting in 3 VC KIA (BC) and 1 VC PW. Significant results to date are 43 VC KIA (BC), 19 VC KIA (poss), 2 VC PW's, 17 detainees; 657 bunkers, 120 military structures, 33 tunnels, 52 AT mines, 106 AP mines, 73-81mm rds, 332-82mm rds, 14-60mm rds, 29-57mm rds, 9-75mm rds, 125 RFG-2 rds, 402 grenades, 48 claymores, 1,840 lbs of TNT, 15.7 tons of rice and 246,662 rds of SA ammo destroyed; 200 lbs of documents, 166 SA, 11 crew served weapons, 125.8 tons of rice, 100,690 rds of SA ammo and 2 printing presses captured.

(7) FORT MISQUALLY (28 Nov 66 - Continuing). The mission of this operation is to conduct operations to secure the area adjacent to the base camp of the 3d Bde, 4th Inf Div at DAU TIENG and to eliminate VC influence in that unit's T.O.R. Trp C, 1st Sqdn, 10th Cav secured the road from DAU TIENG to TAY NINH. There were extensive S & D Ops patrols and clearing Ops in the AO, but contact remained light through out Feb and Mar. From 1-15 March 2d Bn, 14th Inf (detached from 1st Bde, 25th Inf Div) secured the 3d Bde base camp at DAU TIENG, while from 16 - 31 March the rear elements of the 3d Bde assisted by Trp C, 1st Sqdn, 10th Cav performed this mission. The operation was limited in April to patrols and ambushes vic the DAU TIENG base due to participation by 3d Bde elements in Op JUNCTION CITY. There was no significant contact. Significant results to date are: 24 VC KIA (BC), 23 VC KIA (poss), 57 detainees, 26 PW's. Captured were: 5 rifles (type unk), 4 CHICOM carbines, 5 US carbines, 3 AK-47 rifles, 1 Cal .45 pistol, 2 Walther P .38 pistols, 1 homemade pistol, 1 M16 rifle, 1 M79 grenade launcher, 1 CHICOM 56 rkt launcher (82mm), 3 CHICOM LMG, 29 grenades, 2 claymores, 3-82mm rcts, 2 AP mines, 385 rds SA ammo, 2 FM radios, 200 ft electrical wire, 2 VC protective masks, 58 lbs medical supplies, 102.5 lbs documents, 300 lbs sugar, 120 lbs food, 69 tons of rice, 1 ton salt, 9 bicycles, 15 sets clothing, 50 yds cloth and 300 yds of mosquito netting. Destroyed were 111 VC structures, 276 bunkers, 12 tunnels, 7 sampans; 38 mines, 7 large caliber rds, 250 sheets of tin, 1650 gallons of pure oil, 44,875 tons of rice, 59 punji pits, 115 foxholes, 4-20 lbs bombs, 1-750 lb bomb, 7 AT mines, 30 AP mines, 170 CBU's, 2-105mm rds, 2-81mm rds, 29 grenades, 5 lbs C4 explosive 1000 lbs of beans, 1600 lbs of millet, 1700 lbs of peas and 125 lbs of meat.

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(8) SABER THRUST (7 Apr - Continuing) Was conducted by 3d Squadron, 4th Cavalry in five phases. All phases involved S & D and patrolling pps in the vic of the GI CHI base camp, and along the Main Supply Route. Phase I on 7 and 8 April vic TRUNG BANG (XT489194) was conducted by Trp A with Battery B, 2d Bn, 13th Arty in direct support. An ambush patrol of Trp A engaged a VC squad resulting in 2 VC KIA (BC). Phase II involved a Squadron controlled sweep vic LOC THANH (XT438166) on 9 and 10 April. Squadron Task Force included Trp B and Trp D, Co C, 4th Bn, 23d Inf (Mech) (detached from 1st Bde) and Btry A, 2d Bn, 13th Arty. With the PF Co from TRUNG BANG in a blocking psn, the Sqdn detained 42 Vietnamese moving NW. Phase III was conducted from 13 - 15 April by Trps B and D, with an attached rifle platoon from Co B, 1st Bn, 5th Inf (Mech) with Btry A, 2d Bn, 13th Arty in DS. On 14 April an ambush patrol engaged an estimated VC squad, resulting in 1 VC KIA (BC). Gunships in support of this op killed 5 VC (poss). Later an APC from Trp A was struck by an RPG-2 round at XT583157 (no US casualties, minor damage to vehicle). Results: 2 detainees, 1 VC KIA (poss). On 15 April at 0300 a Checkmate and encirclement of the hamlet of PHUOC MY (XT585153) was conducted. Results: 4 VC PWs and 12 Civil Defendants detained. Phase IV began on 17 April and concluded 19 April. It involved Trps A and D, and 1 rifle platoon of Co A, 1st Bn, 5th Inf (Mech) conducting S & D Ops vic TRUNG LAP (XT585198), with Btry A, 2d Bn, 13th Arty in DS. On 19 April an ambush patrol Trp A engaged an estimated VC squad. Results: 1 VC KIA (BC) and 1 VC KIA (poss). Phase V of SABER THRUST occurred on 20 April. A Squadron Task Force operated in a sweep leading to AP BAU DUNG (XT370370). Forces involved were Trp A, Trp D, Co B, 4th Bn, 23d Inf (Mech) and Btry A, 7th Bn, 11th Arty. Three airstrikes were employed. Two gunships of Trp D accounted for 2 VC KIA (BC), and the Aero-Rifle Platoon, Trp D also killed 2 VC (BC). Trp A killed 11 VC (BC) and suffered two US WIA. Co B, 4th Bn, 23d Inf (Mech) killed 2 VC (poss) and captured extensive medical supplies. A sweep of the area by ARVN forces on 21 April reported finding 32 VC bodies, a result of this operation. A document found on one VC body identified the VC unit as the 401 Co, D-14 Bn.

Results of Operation SABER THRUST to date were: 51 VC KIA (BC), 10 VC KIA (poss), 4 VC PWs, 66 detainees. Captured were: 1 AK-47 rifle, 1 GHICOM Carbine, 10 lbs Medical Supplies. Destroyed were: 15 tunnels, 36 bunkers, 30 punji pits, 11,430 lbs ri, 1 blacksmith's forge, 2 - 155mm rounds, 2 company size base camps, 1 Squad size base camp, 5 structures, 3 trench lines, 1 Mess area.

(9) JUNCTION CITY (22 Feb - Continuing). The Div conducted offensive operations in Central War Zone "C" to destroy COSVN and VC/NVA Forces. The operation was in three phases, employing 2d Bde, 25th Inf Div, 3d Bde, 4th Div, 196th Inf Bde (Lt)(Sep) and initially the 11th Armored Cav Regiment.

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Airmobile assaults were used to secure forward base areas. In phase I, 3d Bde, 4th Inf Div remained in pen along the CAMBODIAN border after Op GADSDEN was terminated on 21 Feb and conducted S & D Ops. The 11th AR occupied AO BOBCAT via TRUONG MIT and conducted S & D Ops. ARVN participation included Bde Force Alpha of the Vietnamese Marine 2d Bn, with 1st and 5th Marine Bns. This force operated with the 25th Inf Div, until 11 March. Phase I ended on 14 March. Phase II began on 15 March. Third Bde, 4th Inf Div and 196th Bde conducted ground and airmobile assaults in their AO's to block COSVN and VC/NVA forces along the CAMBODIAN border. Second Bde, 25th Inf Div attacked in Zone to destroy COSVN facilities and VC/NVA forces. On 21 March a major engagement was fought by elements of 3d Bde, 4th Div, the 3d Bn, 22d Inf and 2d Bn, 77th Arty at SUOI TRE defending FSB GOLD. The 272d VC Regt attempted to overrun the base, and engaged US forces there from 0600 to 1100H. They were thrown back by 2d Bn, 77th Arty's direct fire using the "Beehive" round and by a relief column of 2d Bn, 12th Inf, 2d Bn, 22d Inf (Mech) and 2d Bn, 34th Armor (-) which arrived at 1100H causing the VC to withdraw. Extensive airstrikes, gunships and supporting artillery aided in preventing FSB GOLD from being overrun. Results of the battle were US 30 KIA, 109 WIA; VC KIA 647 (BC), 6 VC PWs. Captured were 42 RPG-2, 26 LMGs, 2-12.7mm AA MG, 13 CHICOM Carbines, 39 AK-47 Rifles, 3 US shotguns, 1 BIRs, 5 M14 rifles, 9 SKS Carbines, 1-F .38 Pistol, 13 CHICOM Rifles and 2 M79s. From 23 through 28 March 3d Bde, 4th Inf Div units continued S & D Ops in War Zone "C" while the 196th Bde blocked to the west. On 8 April the 196th Bde (Lt)(Sep) completed its participation in JUNCTION CITY. On 4 April 3d Bde, 4th Inf Div began an extensive sweep south of DAU TIENG (XT495473) and then north through the MICHELIN Plantation into the SW edge of War Zone "C", destroying a VC base camp and capturing 40 tons of rice via XT542607. On 12 April 3d Bde units moved into Central War Zone "C" and continued S & D Ops. Third Bde terminated Phase II of JUNCTION CITY on 15 April and immediately began Phase III. Significant results of Phase II were: 723 VC KIA (BC), 130 VC KIA (poss), 9 VC PWs, and 21 detainees. Destroyed were: 859 bunkers, 292 military structures, 5 sampans, 5.7 tons rice, 586 RPG-2 rds, 66-60mm rds, 30-81mm rds, 13-75mm rds, 8-82mm rds, 7-57mm rds, 30,749 rds SA ammo, 2,634 grenades and 2,200 lbs of field gear. Captured were 1 CHICOM Field Radio, 223 lbs documents, 90 large caliber rds, 69 crew served wpns, 150 small arms, 59.9 tons rice, 5.25 miles wire. Phase III of Op JUNCTION CITY continued through April with the same objectives. On 19 April 1st Bde, 9th Inf Div became OPCON to the 25th Inf Div and moved to TAY NINH and SUOI DA, prior to assuming the mission of Op JUNCTION CITY. On 20 April all elements of 3d Bde, 4th Inf Div terminated their participation in the op and returned to DAU TIENG. First Bde, 9th Inf Div continued the Op with one Bn conducting ops west from BAU CU (XT2770). Contact with a VC platoon on 27 April resulted in 4 VC KIA (BC). Significant results of Phase III through 30 April are 6 VC KIA (BC), 6 VC KIA (poss), 13 detainees; 270 bunkers, 54 structures, 16 mines, 9 tunnels and 14.5 tons rice destroyed. ARVN participation in this phase of JUNCTION CITY was limited to the 36th ARVN Ranger Bn, which conducted S & D Ops.

(10) FITCHBURG (25 Nov 66 - 8 Apr 67). The mission of this operation was to destroy VC forces, bases and supplies in areas of TAY NINH Province contiguous to the location of the 196th Bde (Lt)(Sep) base camp.

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This was performed until 18 Feb by 3d Bn, 21st Inf. Highway 26 and the rock quarry at NUI B. DEN mountain via XT267568 were secured. Extensive S & D Ops and ambush patrols were conducted in conjunction with PHILC/GV operations. On 18 Feb, 2d Bn, 1st Inf performed this mission, and was relieved in turn by 2d Bn, 34th Armor on 21 Feb which retained the mission until 5 March. There were no significant contacts in March or April. Beginning 5 March 2/34th Armor was assisted by 4th Bn, 31st Inf. On 9 March 2/1st Inf relieved the 4/31st Inf and was in turn relieved on 15 March by 3/21st Inf. The 3/21st Inf continued the op throughout March and until the operation terminated on 8 April 67. Results of the operation were: 55 VC KIA (BC), 155 VC KIA (poss), 148 detainees, 4 returnees, and 3 PWs; 280 structures, 169 bunkers, 45 tunnels, 55 sampans, 20 mines and 74.55 tons of rice were destroyed, and 49 SA, 116 lbs of documents, 27 mines and 9.2 tons of rice were captured.

(11) WJIALUA (8 March - 8 April 67). This operation was conducted by 2d Bde in Western MAU NGHIA Province to destroy VC forces supplies and base camps and to interdict the flow of supplies on the SONG VAM CO DONG (ORIENTAL RIVER). Second Bde employed 1st and 2d Bns, 27th Inf and the 34th Ranger Bn (ARVN). First Bn, 27th Inf conducted S & D Ops from FSB SCOTT (XT3208) while 2d Bn, 27th Inf did the same from FSB TAYLOR (XT4195). On 10 March 2d Bn, 27th Inf captured 1 VC PW via XS3396. On 11 March, Recon Plt, 1st Bn, 27th Inf engaged an unknown number of VC via XT3713, resulting in 1 VC KIA (BC) and 3 VC KIA (poss). On 14 March Co A, 1st Bn, 27th Inf engaged 4 VC via XS3096, resulting in 4 VC KIA (BC). On 17 March, 27th Inf shifted its FSB to THO MO (XS5598) and 2d Bn, 27th Inf shifted to FSB to TRA CU (XS4797). Airmobile assault sweeps and S & D Ops assisted by RAG boats were employed without contact until 21 March. On that day Co A, 1st Bn, 27th Inf engaged 4 VC via XS5694, resulting in 2 VC KIA (BC) and 2 VC PW's. From 22 through 25 March the Bde conducted S & D Ops along the ORIENTAL River, supported by RAG boats from XS5591 to XS5693. On 25 March Co C, 1st Bn, 27th Inf destroyed a VC dispensary at XS559934. In an ambush by Co A, 2d Bn, 27th Inf engaged an unk number of VC via XS5593, resulting in 4 VC KIA (BC) and 2 VC KIA (poss). There was no further contact in March. On 2 April the 34th Ranger Bn (ARVN) engaged a VC squad at XS606997 resulting in 1 VC KIA (BC). The operation terminated on 8 April without further contact. Significant results were: 67 VC KIA (BC), 56 VC KIA (poss), 52 detainees, 14 PW's. Destroyed were 813 bunkers, 181 structures, 22 tunnels, 54 sampans, 52 mines, 4000 rds SA ammo, 11.3 tons of rice. Captured were 26 SA, 1 AW, 500 lbs TNT, 83 lbs documents, 9 tons rice.

b. Artillery Support. During the quarter Div Arty fired 122,125 rounds in direct support and 68,909 rounds on H and I missions. Results were: 107 VC KIA (BC) and 522 VC KIA (poss). Included in these fires were 2,443 rds fired in support of ARVN operations and/or outposts under attack.

c. Air Support. There were 4,160 air sorties during the quarter with the following results: 231 VC KB&F (BC) and 841 VC KB&F (poss). In addition, 470 VC structures, 1,853 bunkers, 72 sampans, 3 tunnels, 9 caches, 5 ox carts and 1 - 1 1/2 ton truck were destroyed. There were 69 secondary explosions and 133 secondary fires.

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d. Army Aviation. There were 42,660 sorties during the past quarter which resulted in 42 VC KBAA (BG) and 225 VC KBAA (poss), as well as 36 detainees captured for interrogation. In addition, 115 VC structures, 13 sampans, 2 oxcarts and 1 .30 Cal Machine Gun position were destroyed and 76 VC structures and 3 sampans damaged.

e. Intelligence.

(1) VC Activity

(a) February 1967

1 General: VC activity remained at a high level of intensity due to Operation GADSDEN and JUNCTION CITY in War Zone C. This activity is attributed to the presence of elements of the 271st Regiment and 70th Regiment as well as elements of COSVN within the operational area. There has been an increase in enemy activity around the Division Base Camp area which is attributable to the absence of most of the Division on operations in War Zone C. Incidents of antiaircraft fire by VC units decreased from 96 in January to 62 in February.

2 Significant Operations:

a On 8 February, Recon Plt, 4th Bn (M), 23d Inf received SA and rifle grenade fire from the CAMBODIAN side of the river via WE967715. Fire was returned.

b On 26 February, A Co, 4th Bn, 9th Inf, with elements of Co A, 65th Engrs attached, received heavy SA, AW, rifle grenade and mortar fire from an estimated 250 VC, at XT701191. Fire was returned with SA, AW, mortars and Arty. Area was illuminated by use of flareships and the engagement was supported by airstrikes. A reactionary force consisting of Co B, 4th Bn, 9th Inf elements and Trp A, 3d Sqdn, 4th Cav elements encountered an ambush enroute to Co A, 4th Bn, 9th Inf's location, but penetrated it successfully. As a result of the complete action which began at 260030 February and terminated at approximately 260800 February. VC casualties were 113 KIA (BG) and 33 KIA (poss). Captured were 2 US BARs, 1 AK-47 rifle, 1 CHICOM carbine with grenade launcher, 1 Russian light machine gun, 2 RPG-2 rocket launchers with 18 RPG-2 rds, 1 M1 rifle and 1 .50 Cal tripod. A PW, HUYNH VAN HUYNH, captured in the area was identified as an Assistant Squad Leader, 2d Plt, 5th Company, 1st Battalion, MR IV. Numerous documents captured on the battle field made reference to the MR IV Bn, indicating that 1st Bn MR IV was the unit that initiated the action.

3 The VC continue to be forced from their base and supply areas by friendly operations. The loss of major caches will continue to affect the tactical operations of the VC in the future.

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4 The presence of US Forces in the Division area of operations continue to give the people confidence in their government and government's ability to protect them from the VC.

(b) March 1967

1 General: VC activity remained at a high level of intensity during the month of March. A significant increase in mortar attacks against U.S. unit command posts and base camps was noted. Approximately 700 mortar rounds of various types were received by Division elements during the period including the employment of 120mm mortars against the 196th (Lt)(Sep) Inf Bde at BAKU CO (XT2868). Most of the enemy contact which occurred during Operation JUNCTION CITY, WIALUA and MAKALAPA was with small enemy elements from 3 to 6 men, left behind to harass US Forces. However, during Operation JUNCTION CITY VC forces engaged US Forces in platoon strength and higher when necessary to protect critical installations or when they had an apparent advantage which could be decisively exploited and used for propaganda purposes. The latter is believed to be the case in the VC Regimental attack of Fire Support Base GOLD which is narrated in detail in paragraph 1a (9) above. The attack coincided with President Johnson's arrival at GUAM and showed the VC forces' willingness to accept heavy casualties in an attempt to achieve a military and political victory.

2 Significant Operations:

a On 1 March C Co, 2d Bn, 34th Armor received heavy SA, AW, Mortar and RR fire from an estimated VC Battalion at XT414441. Enemy losses: 13 VC KIA (BC), 35 VC KIA (poss)(no unit identification), 4 AK-47 assault rifles, 3 RPG-2 launchers, 2 CHICOM carbines and 80 grenades were captured.

b On 12 March, Trp A, 1st Sqdn, 11th Cav located and evacuated 2 printing presses and one small generator at WT924785. One printing press, manufactured in Shanghai, China in 1965, measured 10' X 8' X 5', had cutting and folding attachments. The second printing press made in Japan was smaller in size and similar in construction. Document identified the printing section of the Propaganda, Culture, and Indoctrination Section, COSVN.

c On 15 March at 2000 hours, the 25th Infantry Division Base Camp at CU CHI received 50 rounds of 82mm mortar fire and 25 rounds of 75mm RR fire. Fire was returned with artillery. Enemy losses: Unknown.

d On 21 March, at 0640 hours, patrols from 3/22 Inf made contact with a VC force at SUOI TRE (XT385715). This contact triggered an attack against the 3/22 Inf and the 2/77 Arty by the 272d Regt, supported by fire from 60mm and 82mm mortars, recoilless rifle and RPG-2 rocket launchers. The 2/12 Inf, 2/22 Inf (M) and 2/34 Armor (-) reinforced the units under attack. Contact lasted until 1100 hours and airstrikes and artillery pounded the area throughout the afternoon. Enemy losses: 647 VC KIA (BC), 6 VC PWs, 93 small arms ammunition, 579 RPG-2 rounds, 1900 stick grenades, and 20 recoilless rifle rounds. See para 1a (9)

CONFIDENTIAL

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(c) April 1967

1 General: VC activity remained at a high level of intensity during the month. There were 130 reports of enemy contact, 57 reports of anti-aircraft fire, 58 anti-tank mining incidents and 46 anti-personnel mining incidents. Eleven obstacles were cleared along the main supply route during the period. The majority of the enemy contact was with small size VC elements of ten men or less. A significant number of VC weapons were captured by US Forces.

2 Significant Operations:

a Operations JUNCTION CITY continued in War Zone "C" with the 1st Bde, 9th Div continuing Phase III of the operation on 20 April 1967. The only significant enemy contact occurred on 27 April 1967. Co B, 2d Bn, 47th Inf (Mech), received small arms and automatic weapons fire from 2 VC squads. Fire was returned with small arms, automatic weapons and Artillery. Results: 4 VC KIA (BC). Documents found on the bodies identified the 1st Bn, 70th Guard Regt.

b Operation MAKALAPA continued in the "Pineapple Area" until 21 April 1967. The only significant enemy contact occurred on 16 April 1967. First Bn, 27th Inf, on an EAGLE FLIGHT operation vic XS567915, engaged an estimated VC company with small arms and automatic weapons. Artillery, gunships and airstrikes supported the engagement. Results: 22 VC KIA (BC), 72 VC KIA (poss) and 2 VC PW. The PW's were from (a) HUUTHANH Village Guerilla Force and (b) BINH TAU Security Squad, BINH TAN District. On 15 and 16 April 1967, Co A, 2d Bn, 14th Inf, located weapons caches at XS631865 and XS633868. A total of 74 weapons were captured and included one 81mm mortar, two 60mm mortars, two 75mm recoilless rifles, two 57mm recoilless rifles and three light machine guns.

c Operation MANHATTAN began on 23 April 1967, in the vic of the BOI LOI Woods. A large number of mines and booby traps were encountered during the initial phase of the operation. Enemy contacts consisted mainly of harassing attacks by small groups of from 3 to 6 VC. On 27 April 1967, Co A, 2d Bn, 14th Inf located a weapons cache at XT503347 consisting of 105 small arm weapons and 12 crew served weapons. In addition, over 100,000 rds of SA ammunition were destroyed.

d The 3d Sqdn, 4th Cav, conducted local Search and Destroy Operations in the vic of THANH BINH and in the FILHOL Plantation. The most significant enemy contact occurred on 20 April 1967, during SABER THRUST V. A and D Trp, 3d Sqdn, 4th Cav engaged an estimated VC Platoon at XT371370. Results: 12 VC KIA (BC), 8 VC KIA (poss). Documents found on one VC body identified the 401 Company, D-14 Bn.

3 US operations conducted during the month continued

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to force the VC from their base areas. Enemy losses in manpower, facilities and equipment are expected to reduce the effectiveness of VC units in War Zone "C", the BOI LOI - HO BO Woods Complex and the Pineapple area.

4 The US/ARVN Joint Operations Centers continue to operate efficiently, adding greatly to the overall intelligence effort of US/ARVN Forces.

30 April 1967:

5 VC Personnel and Equipment losses 1 February -

VC KIA (BC)	1,588
VC KIA (poss)	1,490
VC PW	44
Civil Defendants	63
Returnees	444
Small Arms	681
Crew Served Weapons	112
Grain (Tons)	1,077.22

(2) Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol (LRRP)

(a) Operations. During the reporting period, 1 Feb 67 thru 30 Apr 67, the division LRRP conducted missions for the 1st AF, G2, the 1st AF, and the 3/4 Cav. There were a total of 29 patrols conducted in HAU, BINH DUONG and TAY NINH Provinces. The LRRP has the capability of operating at extended distances and for extended periods from the division base. The patrols gain information concerning enemy movement patterns, unit locations and installation locations. The LRRP has been utilized as an economy of force measure to screen the flanks of division units conducting operations.

(b) Training. There were two internal 3-week training programs conducted by LRRP. Twenty-seven members completed the course. Twenty-one members of the Division LRRP have attended the 5th SFG MACV RECONDO School.

(3) Counterintelligence. The Counterintelligence section continued liaison to and with all echelons of local government and with counterintelligence counterparts of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam with which the 25th Infantry Division came in contact. Essential operations such as personnel security investigations, security inspections and security checks, were continued. Files containing the infrastructure of the Viet Cong and files of "Black List", "White List", and "Grey List" personalities were expanded and revised. Counterintelligence operations have resulted in the capture of 27 Viet Cong from within the Division's indigenous work force since July 1966. Of that number, 6 persons have been apprehended and neutralized during the period of 1 February 1967 to 30 April 1967.

(4) Air Reconnaissance Missions. The G2 Air daily schedules Visual Reconnaissance missions throughout the Division area of responsibility to

CONFIDENTIAL

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locate enemy troop movements, supply movements and installations. At the G3 request, SLAR and RED HAZE missions are flown over the Division's areas by II FFORCEV to provide information during hours of darkness of the enemy's movements and locations. Divisional Fire Fly teams and aircraft Low Light Level Television flights have been utilized during hours of darkness to locate the enemy and to confirm or deny suspected enemy locations received from other intelligence sources.

f. Logistics

(1) Class I Supply: (25th Supply and Transport Battalion)

(a) Status of rations at end of quarter:

	<u>A RATIONS</u>	<u>C RATIONS</u>
1 Stockage objectives (days)	5	10
2 On hand (days)	3	11

(b) Fresh fruits and vegetables were received through SAIGON from DALAT, RVN, and CONUS.

(c) Ice cream:

- 1 Cycle of issues - every other day.
- 2 Gallons per week from SAIGON - 1,477.
- 3 Gallons per week from CU CHI - 903.

(d) Ice issues:

- 1 Average amount of ice received daily:
 - a Potable - 50,610 lbs (300 lb blocks).
 - b Non-potable - 80,000 lbs (100 lb blocks).
- 2 Average ice per man per day:
 - a Potable - 3 lbs.
 - b Non-potable - 5 lbs.

(2) Class II and IV Supply: (25th Supply and Transport Battalion)

- (a) Additions to ASL during quarter - 61.
- (b) Total lines on ASL - 790.

(3) Class III Supply - Issues during quarter: (25th S & T Bn)

<u>CONSUMPTION RATES</u>	<u>DAILY (AVG GAL)</u>	<u>QUARTERLY (TOTAL GAL)</u>
Hogas	11,794	1,037,923
Diesel	23,504	2,068,396
JP4	14,347	1,262,573
Avgas	1,505	132,451

In the Class III Yard, three more berms have been completed, bringing the total to 35. The maintenance and storage building has been completed.

CONFIDENTIAL

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(4) Grave Registration: (25th Supply and Transport Battalion)

- (a) Deceased U.S. personnel processed during the quarter: 78.
- (b) Deceased RVN personnel processed during the quarter: 13.

(5) Services: (25th Supply and Transport Battalion)

(a) Laundry:

- 1 QM: 2,953 Washloads.
- 2 Contract: 9,862 Bundles.

(b) QM Bath Unit:

- 1 Total showers for quarter: 17,043.
- 2 Average number of showers daily: 191.

(6) Transportation: (25th Supply and Transport Battalion)

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>TOTAL FOR QTR</u>	<u>DAILY AVG</u>
Mileage driven	200,452	2,145
Tonnage moved	6,523	70.9
Troops moved by convoy	14,168	157
Personnel moved locally by bus	10,190	117

(7) Maintenance: (725th Maintenance Battalion)

The number of job orders completed during the quarter were as follows:

<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>NO. COMPLETED</u>
Aircraft	225
Artillery	309
Chemical	90
Engineer	599
Fire Control	580
Office Machines	373
Signal	4,900
Small Arms	2,260
Track Vehicles	358
Wheel Vehicles	889

(8) Services: (25th Medical Battalion)

This unit supported all Division units with medical services and supplies. In addition, non-divisional units were supported with medical supplies.

CONFIDENTIAL

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(a) Services:

<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>NO. OF PATIENTS</u>
Clearing Station	18,359
Admissions	1,460
1 Disease	765
2 Non-Battle Injury	278
3 Injured Result Hostile Action	417
Sick-call patients seen	3,689
Dental Clinic	4,121
Lab tests	5,503
Immunizations	3,784

(v) Supply and Service

Line items issued, Military	3,920
Line items issued, MEDCAP	910
Bulk pharmacy items issued	19,554
Prescriptions, individual, filled	3,423
Eye glasses order	770
Maintenance Work Orders	117

(9) Transportation Office:

(a) Highways continued to be the primary mode of transportation for the resupply of the CU CHI, TAY NINH, and DAU TIENG base camps. Operation GADSDEN, JUNCTION CITY and MANHATTAN in the TAY NINH area have consumed great quantities of supplies. This is reflected by the volume of vehicles traveling to TAY NINH.

1 CU CHI - SAIGON

Total Convoys	448
Number of convoys per day	4
Total volume of vehicles	24,095
Average daily volume	268
Number of vehicles involved in unit distribution	2,063

2 CU CHI - TAY NINH - DAU TIENG

Total Convoys	172
Number of Convoys per day	2
Total volume of vehicles	28,776
1st Log Command vehicles	18,187
CU CHI base camp vehicles	7,460

CONFIDENTIAL 843

CONFIDENTIAL

196th Inf. Bde vehicles	945
4th Inf Div vehicles	1,211
PHILCAGV vehicles	688
1st Inf Div vehicles	285

(b) During April 1967, project OREGON required 351 C-130 sorties. The Division Transportation Office was on site at the departure airfield to provide technical advice and staff coordination.

(c) The large amount of personnel departing the division on PCS movement was reflected in the activity of the Baggage Section the past three (3) months. During the quarter the baggage section moved 3,090 pieces of baggage weighing 229,828 pounds for 2,053 personnel.

(10) Division Ammunition Office

(a) Stockage Objective:

1 Status at end of quarter	- 1044.6
2 On hand	- 1,854 tons

(b) Issues

<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>AMOUNT (TONS/DAYS)</u>
16 Jan - 15 Feb	49.9
16 Feb - 15 Mar	62.8
16 Mar - 15 Apr	88.5

(c) Average for quarter (tons/day) 63.0

8. Administration

(1) Personnel. During the past quarter the personnel posture of the division has been excellent. Assigned strength (approximately 106%) exceeded the authorized strength. This average has been maintained in an attempt to keep the division PDY above 100%. There continues to be a shortage of Infantry and Artillery NCO's grades E5 and E6. Other MOS that this headquarters places in the critically short category are: 11D40; 11F20; 11F40; 26C20; 63E20; 82C10 and 91E20. These shortages have occurred as a result of lack of fill action against requisitions. Also there are some instances where personnel in lower grades have been used to fill requisition of NCO's. The overall officer strength of the division has decreased considerably during this reporting period. Although assigned strength remains at 102%, the present for duty strength has dropped to 97%. This deficit is primarily due to diversions and the non-fill of valid requisitions, which accounts for a shortfall of 43 officers, but also includes 21 combat losses which have not been replaced.

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(2) Key Gains/Losses

- 9th Inf Div.
- (a) 1 Feb 67: BG George G O'Connor was reassigned as ADC,
 - (b) 6 Feb 67: LTC Hugh S. Wiley was appointed Div Surgeon.
 - (c) 11 Feb 67: Col Jasper J. Wilson was appointed Chief of Staff 25th Inf Div.
 - (d) 15 Feb 67: LTC Kelly G. Gregory departed PCS for CONUS. Maj Golfredo D. Sansalone was appointed Division Historian.
 - (e) 16 Feb 67: LTC Carrol D. Strider departed PCS for CONUS. LTC Avery S. Fullerton assumed command of 65th Engr Bn.
 - (f) 17 Feb 67: Col Thomas W. Mellen departed PCS for CONUS.
 - (g) 18 Feb 67: LTC Thomas U. Harrold was appointed ACoS G4.
 - (h) 20 Feb 67: LTC John K. Moffat departed PCS for CONUS.
 - (i) 21 Feb 67: BG Edward M. Flanagan Jr. was reassigned to HQ USMACV.
 - (j) 22 Feb 67: LTC Michael Barszcz departed PCS for CONUS.
 - (k) 23 Feb 67: LTC Alexander L. Paxson departed PCS for CONUS.
 - (l) 24 Feb 67: LTC Robert M. Ward was assigned as XO, 2d Bde.
 - (m) 28 Feb 67: Col Robert C. Shaw was appointed Asst Div Commander. LTC Thomas H. Ball departed PCS for CONUS.
 - (n) 1 Mar 67: LTC Thomas J. Ferguson departed PCS for CONUS. LTC Louis G. Mathern assumed command of 125th Sig Bn. LTC Billy B Nicholas departed PCS for CONUS.
 - (o) 5 Mar 67: Col Daniel B. Williams departed PCS for CONUS. Col David E. Ott assumed command of 25th Inf Div Artillery. LTC John L. Barry was appointed Div Chaplain.
 - (p) 7 Mar 67: MG Frederick C. Weyand was reassigned as DCG II Field Force Vietnam. MG John C. F. Tillson III assumed command of 25th Inf Div. LTC Aubrey G. Norris was appointed ACoS G5.
 - (q) 8 Mar 67: Col Edward C. Kerker departed PCS for CONUS.
 - (r) 10 Mar 67: LTC Felix Salvador departed PCS for CONUS. LTC Alvin C. Hutchins assumed command 7/11 Arty Bn.

CONFIDENTIAL

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(s) 14 Mar 67: Col Herbert S. Lowe departed PCS for CONUS. Col Edwin W. Emerson assumed command of 25th Inf Div Support Command. LTC Robert Proudfoot departed PCS for CONUS. LTC Jere W. Sharp assumed command of 725th Maint Bn. LTC William S. Kittrell departed PCS for CONUS. LTC Robert Schwars assumed command of 25th S & T Bn.

(t) 15 Mar 67: LTC Henry R. Shelton departed PCS for CONUS. LTC Edward C. Peter assumed command of 2/27 Inf Bn.

(u) 16 Mar 67: LTC Boniface D. McClung was appointed Div Finance Officer.

(v) 17 Mar 67: LTC Thomas A. Ware Jr. was appointed XO, 1st Bde.

(w) 18 Mar 67: LTC Jamie L. Aiken departed PCS for CONUS.

(x) 19 Mar 67: LTC Dwight L. Groninger departed PCS for CONUS.

(y) 24 March 67: LTC Duane W. Compton departed PCS for Japan. LTC Robert R. Hicks departed PCS for CONUS. Maj Bernard S. Rhee was appointed Div IO.

(z) 27 Mar 67: LTC Dennis V. Gentry Jr. was appointed ACoS G1.

(aa) 4 Apr 67: LTC William A. Bearden assumed command of 25th Avn Bn.

(bb) 5 Apr 67: LTC William A. Ziegler was appointed Div SJA.

(cc) 11 Apr 67: LTC Edward P. Davis departed PCS for CONUS. LTC Robert S. Young was appointed Adjutant General.

(dd) 12 Apr 67: LTC William D. Brown departed PCS for CONUS. LTC David T. Bryant departed PCS for CONUS.

(ee) 16 Apr 67: LTC Robert M. Ward was appointed ACoS G3.

(ff) 19 Apr 67: LTC Harley F. Mooney Jr. departed PCS for CONUS.

(gg) 20 Apr 67: LTC Arthur W. Knoll was appointed Div Inspector General.

(hh) 25 Apr 67: LTC Guy K. Troy was appointed ACoS G2.

(ii) 27 Apr 67: LTC Louis J. North departed PCS for CONUS. LTC Bruce C. Young was reassigned to 18th MP Bde APO 96491. Maj Robert E. Stromfors was appointed Provost Marshal.

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(3) The Division PX remains in operation. There are 4,000 square feet being used for sales with an additional 4,000 square feet under renovation with a target operational date of 1 June 1967. Total sales from the Division site Exchange were \$2,045,135.89 for the quarter ending 30 April 1967.

(4) Division Strengths (-) as of 30 April 1967:

	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>AGG</u>
Auth	752	149	11,014	11,915
Asgd	806	118	11,664	12,588
PFD	764	111	11,922	12,797

(5) Losses (1 Feb 67 - 30 Apr 67)

	<u>OFF</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>AGG</u>
KIA	8	108	116
WIA	97	1,142	1,239
MIA	0	0	0
Non-Battle Dead	1	7	8
Non-Battle Injury	2	48	46

(6) Gains (1 Feb 67 - 30 Apr 67):

	<u>OFF</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>AGG</u>
	333	57	4,820	5,210

h. Revolutionary Development Support

(1) Significant Organisation or Unit Activities.

(a) Regular liaison visits were made to MACV and OOD in the provinces of NAM NGHIA, BINH DUONG, TAY NINH, GIA DINH and LONG AN. During the quarter liaison was also made with IIFORCEV.

(b) Two studies were written on the Combined Lightning Concept. These studies were designed to answer questions on command, commo, and support of the Combined Lightning Concept. An information letter on the Combined Lightning Concept was prepared for transmission to General CHINH, 25th ARVN Commanding General to initiate staff planning by the 25th ARVN. In April, the CLC was transposed to draft form and final plans are now being completed.

(c) The departure of LTC Bashore (SARUS) caused a reorganization of the Division Revolutionary Development Staff Section. The Revolutionary Development Branch and its associated activities was placed under control of the ACoS G5.

CONFIDENTIAL

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(d) The Revolutionary Development Branch has adopted the New MACV Hamlet Evaluation Rating System to report status of hamlets in the 25th Inf Div's TAOR.

(e) The Revolutionary Development Branch provided Statistics and initial coordination for the ACoFS, G3 to consider the possible use of US 25th Div resources to help provide security for the GVN village and hamlet elections in April.

(f) On 30 April, the Commanding General of the 25th Inf Div escorted Brigadier General W. A. Knowlton, Director of Revolutionary Development Support, accompanied by the G5 on a tour of the RD Team working in XOM HUE Hamlet in CU CHI District. Prior to entering the hamlet, BG Knowlton was briefed on current and future RD projects and the status of the RD Teams in the 25th Inf Div's TAOR.

(2) Hamlet evaluation rating changes from initial report in Feb - Mar:

(a) HAU NGHIA Province:

1 DUC HOA District - DUC HOA Village - BIN TAN 2 Hamlet (XT605953) changed from D to C rating.

2 CU CHI District - TAN AN HOA Village - MUI LON (XT615110) changed from D to C rating.

3 TRANG BANG District - AN HOA Village - AN LOI Hamlet (XT455210) changed from D to C rating.

(b) BINH DUONG Province:

1 LAI THIEU District - AN SON Village - AN PHU Hamlet (XT825080) changed from D to C rating.

2 LAI THIEU District - AN SON Village - AN HOA Hamlet (XT830095) changed from D to C rating.

3 BEN CAT District - AN DIEN Village - KIEN DIEN Hamlet (XT732323) changed from D to VC rating.

(3) Revolutionary Development operational factors or activities contributing to lessons learned.

(a) Observations:

1 The new MACV Hamlet Evaluation Rating System was first initiated during the month of February with the first results available in late March. The new system rates the hamlets from A to E or VC. The new

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report is completed by the M.C.V District Advisor and shows a more realistic evaluation of hamlet status than the old GVN system. Some problems have been discovered due to the subjectivity of the report. However, detailed guidance is available on the filling out of the report.

2 Each hamlet is evaluated on eighteen different points - nine involving security and nine community development points. After computation the final ratings are furnished this office. If the ratings of these eighteen separate points could be provided, the information contained therein would give a clearer picture of the hamlet, i.e., that a hamlet with low overall hamlet rating was due to a lack of community development points versus security points. This information would be very useful at this level.

3 Due to the deletion of GIA DINH and LONG AN Provinces from the Division's TAOR, the RD and hamlet evaluation data is no longer kept by this office.

4 The Combined Lightning Concept was studied and a workable solution was proposed. Basically, the concept is one US squad, one ARVN squad, and one PF squad together in one outpost. Proposals for training and operational control have been finalized and now are awaiting final decision by ARVN and US commanders.

5 Village elections were held through the month of April and will continue through the next quarter. Elections were held in the secured villages only. The following number of village elections took place during the month of April. TAY NINH Province, 23; HAU NGHIA Province, 6; PHU HOA & TRI TAM Districts of BINH DUONG Province, 5. US units assisted the 29th ARVN Division when asked to provide additional security. The election turn out during April appeared to be favorable; reports will be available at the conclusion of the elections.

6 Liaison is being established at district level by the RD Officer and NCO with attention given to districts where RD teams are currently active. It was found that more specific information is available in reference to RD Teams and RD activities at this level. Emphasis will be placed in the future in visiting district advisors.

7 The last two months of the quarter has shown an upturn in RD Team effort; however, it appears that some of the teams will not accomplish all of their goals for 1967. The overriding cause for this seems to be weak team leadership.

1. Civil Action

(1) Significant Organization or Unit Activities.

(a) During the reporting period, the Division lost
Operational 1 of the 196th Light Infantry Brigade. The 8th AA Platoon

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of the 2d CA Company was attached to the 3d Bde, 4th Division at DAU TIENG but remained in their present position at TAY NINH. The team assists the 1st Bde, 9th Division now located at TAY NINH.

(b) Statistical Summary:

	<u>FEBRUARY - APRIL</u>	<u>TO DATE</u>
Helping Hand Recipients	20,163	89,867
MEDCAP Patients	25,999	98,977
Health & Sanitation Projects	13	1,199
Construction	52	440
Education and Training	6	170
Community Relations	88	817

(c) MEDCAPS during this quarter showed a slight decline from 317 to 237 conducted. The number of patients treated also showed a slight decline from 34,500 to 31,671. Additional projects of training GVN medical personnel and conducting maternity clinics continued with approximately 30 people receiving some training.

(d) The Helping Hand program provided commodities to needy individuals. Tents were provided to refugees at DAU TIENG in addition to clothing and other necessities required such as carpenter kits, family kits and a midwife kit. Approximately 275 evacuees from the MANHATTAN Operational Area were affected. The following is a summary of Helping Hand issues during the quarter:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
Books	1 "C" Box and 60 in English
Candy	80 Ind
Solatum Boxes	415 ea
Clothing	421 "C" Boxes, 136 "B" Boxes, 230 Ind
Canned Food	150 "C" Boxes, 230 Ind and 24 Cases of Soup
Refugee Kits	44 ea
Midwife Kits	8 ea
Paint	49 Gallons
Paper Plates and Cups	2 "C" Boxes
Rice	8,375 lbs
School Supplies	7,819 ea
Soybean Oil	145 Gallons
Sewing Machines	3 ea
Toilet Articles	19,700 ea
Shoe Tonge	91 Pairs
Toys	67 Ind
Keen Mix	50 Cases
Wheat	10 Bags

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(e) Construction: The division actively participated in 52 construction projects from repair of roads and bridges to school repair and painting. Emphasis was placed on schools and playgrounds. Construction projects during the quarter included:

1 Roads repaired: 7 (approx 35 km)	5 Classrooms repaired: 9
2 Bridges constructed: 1	6 Latrines: 4
2 Fences: 3	7 Walls built: 3
4 Playgrounds: 1	8 Dispensaries: 3
	9 Miscellaneous: 18

(f) RF/PF Assistance: Assistance to RF/PF Forces continued during the quarter with two outposts being constructed, one at PHUOC VINH MINH and one at TAN THOI. A third outpost was repaired at HUI LON. Four Hundred and eighty-nine members of the RF/PF Forces were given medical assistance during the period and approximately 1,600 individuals received Helping Hand commodities. Housing for PF was constructed at TAY NINH and a playground adjacent to a PF nursery at DAU TIENG. Support with commodities and barrier material in the TRUNG BANG District was carried on during this period. Drainage ditches were improved in the Dependent Housing area of HOC HON.

(g) Friendship Council Meeting: On 12 April 67, 2d Bde conducted a Friendship Council meeting at TAN AN HOI (XT6412).

(h) There were no Civic Action activities during operations GADSDEN, WAIALUA, MAKALAPA, and JUNCTION CITY.

(1) During Operation MANHATTAN, approximately 275 refugees were evacuated to DAU TIENG Refugee Center. They were supported with tents, clothing, toilet articles and building materials.

(2) Civic Action Operational factors or activities contributing to Lessons Learned.

(a) Observations:

1 Since February the Division has participated in three major operations requiring a preponderance of forces to be employed in those operations. With these elements out of Civic Action a general trend downward on accomplishments was noted.

2 There is a willingness on the part of the population to take part in Self-help projects which is demonstrated in the construction of the PF outpost at TAN THOI. The entire project was completed by voluntary labor from the Hamlet.

3 Commodity support was continued to refugees generated during Operation MANHATTAN as well as to RF/PF dependents and ARVN dependents.

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4 Road and bridge construction continued to be a definite asset to Civic Actions. Opening of the road from PHUOC VINH NINH to TIN HOA allows transportation to flow freely from CU CHI to PHU QUONG.

(b) Recommendations: None.

j. (c) Psychological Operations (PSYOPS)

(1) Significant Organization and Unit Activities:

(a) PSYOP activities were directed primarily in support of operations conducted by division elements in HAU NGHIA, LONG AN, BINH DUONG and GIA DINH Provinces.

(b) A total of 22,463,900 leaflets were dropped and hand disseminated throughout the division operational area. Thirty-five (35) leaflets were originated by G5 PSYOPS and produced by the 246th PSYOP Co to exploit PSYOP opportunities.

(c) Aerial loudspeaker broadcasts conducted during the quarter, totaled 225 missions for 142 hours of broadcast time. Ground loudspeaker broadcasts totalled 25 hours. An aerial loudspeaker set is presently being prepared to mount on an UH1D helicopter. This will replace the set previously used on the H-23 aircraft. The UH1D set will provide greater flexibility and consolidate the aircraft requirements for PSYOP as the UH1D will be utilized for both leaflet drops and loudspeaker appeals.

(d) During the quarter, the G5 PSYOP section supported the following division operations:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Operation GADSDEN. | 4 Operation JUNCTION CITY. |
| 2 Operation WAIALUA. | 5 Operation MANHATTAN. |
| 2 Operation MAKALAPA. | |

(e) During the month of March an ARVN PSYOP Team from the 30th Political Warfare Bn was placed in direct support of G5, PSYOP Section. In April a second ARVN PSYOP Team was released from the 196th Bde and placed in direct support of the 3d Bde, 4th Div. These teams have been instrumental in helping carry out the division PSYOP missions. They have been used extensively in the following areas:

- 1 Interpreting.
- 2 Interviewing HOI CHANH.
- 2 Preparing leaflets.
- 4 Loudspeaker announcements and appeals.
- 5 Hand distribution of leaflets and posters.
- 6 PSYOP support of MEDCAPS.

(f) A PSYOP campaign has been conducted along Highway #1,

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from CU CHI to GO DAU HI, offering rewards for information on VC mines. So far 3 Vietnamese civilians have given information regarding the locations of mines and have been paid rewards.

(g) A bus mining incident occurred on 8 April 67 on Highway #1 between TRANG BANG and GO DAU HI resulting in 18 civilians killed and 10 injured. The incident was exploited, utilizing the ARVN PSYOP Team to broadcast messages showing that the VC were responsible and hand distributing leaflets showing that medical care had been given to the survivors by the GVN/US Forces.

(h) Requisitions have been submitted by the G5 and each brigade within the division for a tape recorder and a polaroid camera. These items will be utilized for preparing tapes and making pictures for leaflets, thereby increasing the timeliness and credibility of our PSYOP material.

(i) CHIEU HOI Program: The CHIEU HOI Program continues to show improvement. There is evidence that the program is beginning to effect the VC main force units. During the month of April, two (2) former VC acting company commanders from the D-14 Bn and a VC tax collector from the KICHUEN Plantation rallied. They cooperated by writing letters to be made into leaflets, allowing their pictures to be taken and recording tapes persuading their friends to rally. They also provided useful information for improving our CHIEU HOI PSYOP Program. Most of the information provided is listed under para 2b (Lessons Learned).

(2) Psychological (PSYOPS) operational factors or activities contributing to Lessons Learned.

(a) Observations:

The PSYOP program continues to show more and more results as experience increases. The number of leaflets disseminated and the amount of loudspeaker time has increased. Effective themes are used to make our propaganda credible. More hard core VC are rallying to the GVN, indicating that our propaganda themes are effective. As more HOI CHANH are interviewed, the PSYOP efforts will be improved. Ground loudspeaker and leaflet operations face to face communication and personal letters written by HOI CHANH to VC families have proven to be the most effective means of propaganda dissemination.

(b) Recommendations: See Lessons Learned.

k. Medical.

(1) Personnel and Supporting Medical Units.

(a) The Division at the end of the reporting period was short four (4) Medical Corps Officers and one (1) Medical Service Corps Officer. The shortage of physicians existed in the 25th Medical Battalion (2), and the

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Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Division (2).

(b) The 7th Surgical Hospital terminated all support by its personnel (who were infused into the 12th Evacuation Hospital) and moved out of the CU CHI base camp to assume another support mission.

(c) The two primary medical facilities remaining in the CU CHI camp are the 12th Evacuation Hospital and the 25th Medical Battalion (-). In April, however, the 25th Medical Battalion sent C Company to CHU LAI as part of a provisional task force, and now has only Headquarters and A Company and D Company in CU CHI. B Company remains attached to the 4th Infantry Division at PLANKU.

(d) In March 1967, the 196th Infantry Brigade began participation in Operation OREGON for an indefinite period. Medical support for garrison units at TAY NINH and combat units in the area was assumed by a clearing platoon (-) of the 25th Medical Battalion which was later replaced by a clearing company of the 9th Division.

(2) Training.

The 25th Medical Battalion conducted refresher training for all newly assigned corpsmen and initiated a plan wherein these personnel were infused into the Infantry battalions for a period of fourteen (14) days. The instruction was met with enthusiasm and the plan was well received by the Support Command and the Infantry battalions as well.

(3) Preventive Medicine.

Health of the Command. The health of the command continues to be excellent. Malaria and Hepatitis cases remain at a low rate. Venereal Disease remained relatively constant. A rather high rate of diarrheal disease occurred in the month of April.

(4) Environmental Situation.

(a) Water Supply. The Division Preventive Medicine personnel consistently check the four water points in the CU CHI camp. Each of the water points is operational and chemical analysis indicates the water supply to be excellent.

(b) Waste Disposal. Plans are being drafted to move the sanitary fill to a new location and to intensify the supervision of disposal of edible garbage. The G4, in conjunction with the Post Veterinarian, is developing this program.

(5) Conclusion.

Medical support continues to be excellent. The influx of

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new personnel into all medical facilities during the reporting period has not resulted in a set-back of quality support, but rather has resulted in fresh energy and new ideas which has led to better medical service for the 25th Infantry Division.

1. Signal

(1) On 9 March, the Division Signal Office made distribution of a Staff SOI to be used at brigade and division headquarters. To meet requirements of the respective staffs the new staff SOI is on 8 X 10 1/2" sheets used in three-ring binders for ready reference and ease of understanding.

(2) On 13 April, the Signal Office presented to the USARV Signal Conference various topics of importance to this division. These included problems encountered in the frequent changing of radio relay frequencies, requisitioning of major items of radio relay equipment; the need for additional personnel, and air conditioning requirements for communications equipment.

m. Training

(1) February 1967. Training during the month of February 1967 continued but at a slower pace due to the large number of units employed on Operation GADSDEN. The following number of personnel attended the below division schools:

No Class in Feb - Ambush Academy	423 - Replacement Training
138 - NCO Academy	0 - Motor Officer Course
255 - Mines and Booby Traps	16 - Generator Operator Course
45 - Explosive and Demolition	10 - Military Justice Course
12 - Small Arms Maintenance	1 - Mess Management Course

(2) March 1967. The 25th Infantry Division Training Course has been increased with one additional course, Co Aidman Course.

161 - Ambush Academy	10 - Motor Officer Course
68 - NCO Academy	12 - Generator Operator
390 - Mines and Booby Traps	10 - Military Justice
240 - Explosives and Demolition	11 - Mess Management
12 - Small Arms Maintenance	34 - Company Aidman Course
1,657 - Replacement Training	

(3) April 1967. An additional course was added to the 25th Infantry Division Training, Tunnel Training Course.

49 - Ambush Academy	0 - Motor Officer Course
65 - NCO Academy	3 - Generator Operator Course
1,610 - Mines and Booby Traps	12 - Military Justice Course
101 - Explosive and Demolition	2 - Mess Management Course
1 - Small Arms Maintenance	34 - Company Aidman Course
1,876 - Replacement Training	32 - Tunnel Training Course

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In addition new Equipment Training ~~was~~ conducted classes in the month of March on the AN/PSR-1 ANTI INTRUSION DEVICE. Fifty-one personnel attended. Also on ~~non-divisional schools~~ which allocations are received from higher headquarters, listings are as follows:

- 33 - Reconno Course
- 3 - Orientation Course
- 15 - Helicopter Maintenance Course
- 9 - PACAF Jungle Survival School

These figures of Non-Division Schools represents February, March and April.

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2. (C) Demand Observations and Recommendations.

a. Observations (Lessons Learned)

(1) Personnel.

ITEM: Turn over of personnel.

DISCUSSION: Due to the units initial movement to RVN in April 1966, the Battalions experienced a heavy turn over of personnel in March and April 1967. The units have had a hard time in keeping the combat effectiveness up and keeping the unit functioning smoothly due to this lack of experienced personnel.

OBSERVATION: Rotation should be spaced so as to preclude any large turnover of personnel. This can be done by:

(a) Adjusting the DEROS to allow rotation over a 2 - 3 month period.

(b) Inter-transfer of personnel between units to preclude both units having a large turnover, i.e., a Battalion with a heavy rotation of personnel in January could exchange 30 - 40% with a Battalion that has a heavy rotation in June or July.

ITEM: Need for additional personnel in the Aviation Battalion.

DISCUSSION: On 18 April a Div Cir, 616-2, was received which stated that all outstanding MTO&E's requesting additional personnel had been disapproved and that the Battalions should prepare itself to function within the confines of the "E" series TO&E. Examination revealed dire need for additional people if the Bn was to continue to operate in an effective manner.

OBSERVATION: This unit, as far as can be determined, is not organized like any other aviation unit, either divisional or non-divisional, in RVN. A general re-write of the Aviation Battalion TO&E is urgently needed to establish a logical structure from which the Aviation Battalion can continue to provide support for the Div without straining its existing assets.

ITEM: Replacement of Aviator Personnel to maintain combat effectiveness.

DISCUSSION: Aviators have been rotated prior to replacements being assigned to the unit. When new aviators are assigned, a period of approximately fifteen days is required to train personnel to assume the duties of those who have departed.

OBSERVATION: Replacement personnel should be programmed to arrive a minimum of 15 days prior to the departure of an aviator in order to maintain combat effectiveness.

ITEM: Avail: of aviation personnel of proper MOS to replace personnel who are to depart.

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DISCUSSION: During the last three months, all Company Operations personnel have rotated with no qualified personnel for replacements. At present, all personnel working in Operations, with exception of one are on-the-job trainees.

OBSERVATION: A concerted effort should be made to replace personnel in critical MOS's prior to departure to maintain a proper continuity in these slots.

(2) Operations

ITEM: Deliberate versus Hasty Search.

DISCUSSION: Deliberate and Hasty Search Ops both have distinct advantages and disadvantages. Generally, the Hasty Search Op is planned to move through an AO quickly to catch VC off guard. The Deliberate Search is planned with the idea of destroying VC food, supplies, equipment and fortifications.

OBSERVATIONS: The initial phase of an op should consist of Hasty Search of the entire AO preferably by the use of highly mobile units, such as Mech or Heliborne forces. Subsequent phases should employ phase lines which require units to do a thorough job prior to moving on.

ITEM: Detection of Mines.

DISCUSSION: A rain, especially a relatively hard one, will uncover mines laying near the ground surface particularly in open areas and along roads.

OBSERVATION: Following heavy rains, maximum advantage should be taken of greater mine detection capability resulting from mines being uncovered to recon future routes, CP locations, etc.

ITEM: VC Contact.

DISCUSSION: Calling in Arty/Mortar fire and/or airstrikes against light contact even though some element of the unit may have heavy contact and several serious casualties, causes considerable delay to counterattack plans usually resulting in loss of VC contact. These fires should be called for immediately, but at such distance that they seal off the objective area and initially serve as a block to withdrawing VC.

OBSERVATION: Light enemy contact must be met with aggressive action. Arty, mortar, and air fires should be called for immediately but at a distance which will seal off the area from VC reinforcements and block VC routes of withdrawal.

ITEM: Perimeter Defense.

DISCUSSION: A possibility exists that a vehicle (or vehicles) on a perimeter could be overrun and its .50 Cal MG turned on other carriers.

OBSERVATION: Each vehicle inside the outer perimeter must also be assigned a sector of fire which includes the friendly carriers within that sector in the

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event they are overpowered in an attack.

ITEM: Personnel Riding in Carriers versus ON Carriers.

DISCUSSION: There are distinct advantages and disadvantages to both riding in carriers and on carriers. Generally, riding on carriers results in fewer casualties from RPG-2 rds and more rapid response to enemy contact, however, it also results in more casualties from command detonated claymores and sniper fire.

OBSERVATION: There should be no fixed policy on riding on/in personnel carriers. The local commander must determine whether the greater threat is from RPG-2 rds or from command detonated claymores and booby traps. Once he decides on the most probable threat, he should place his men accordingly.

ITEM: Mutually Supporting MG Bunkers.

DISCUSSION: In a human wave frontal assault VC were able to overrun 2 - .50 Cal MG bunkers. These bunkers, despite their heavy fire power, are not capable of withstanding a heavy frontal assault.

OBSERVATION: MG Bunkers are the first objectives of a VC human wave attack. They must be heavily protected by concertina wire, sand bags and fortifications. MG bunkers must be mutually supporting and must have FFLs immediately in front of the adjacent MG bunker. MG bunkers must have M18 Claymores mines at least 2 rows deep and 3 rows wide in front of them to break up assaults.

ITEM: Defensive Arty Concentration.

DISCUSSION: DEFCONS are an excellent means of providing rapid, close, and accurate arty fire w/o time consuming adjustments. When properly used the DEFCONS can provide instant support and first rd hits on advancing enemy force.

OBSERVATION: DEFCONS must be fired to within 100 meters of the FFL. To do this trips must be in protective positions while firing. DEFCONS must be fired at all quadrants, a minimum of 4 or more depending on the size of the unit involved, and should cover all avenues of approach and all dead space. DEFCONS must be fired in at different intervals, at a minimum every other day, to make allowance for difference in guns and movement of perimeter. Irregular firing of DEFCONS during the night insures that the VC cannot approach FFL.

ITEM: Small Unit Sweeps.

DISCUSSION: Slow ground sweeps in a single direction results in VC detecting the axis of advance and fleeing the zone of action.

OBSERVATION: Small Unit sweeps should be a two phase op. The first phase is a fast violent attack to surprise the VC. The second phase should be a meticulous search of all likely hiding places after the zone of ops has been effectively sealed.

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ITEM: Selection of a Defensive Position.

DISCUSSION: A major river is a dangerous obstacle on which to have a perimeter. Rivers are often bordered with heavy vegetation that limits observation. The obstacle hampers the movement of friendly troops and offers protection for snipers firing from across the river.

OBSERVATION: Select defensive perimeters with small obstacles with good visibility and fields of fire. The inside of the perimeter should afford cover and concealment.

ITEM: Canal Crossing.

DISCUSSION: Crossing canals at previously constructed sites often results in booby trap casualties.

OBSERVATION: Construct multiple crossing sites. Secure the far banks and flanks, and cross well dispersed with at least five meters between individuals. A good rule is one man on the far bank, one in the water, and one on the near shore.

ITEM: Helicopter Resupply.

DISCUSSION: Shuttling helicopters over long distance resupply routes from base camp to the forward combat units results in long turn-around times when the helicopter is not being profitably used. This also increases the time needed for resupply ops and forces the forward unit to halt combat ops early in the afternoon.

OBSERVATION: Moving supplies by convoy to the Fire Support Base early in the day cuts turn-around time to a minimum and permits maximum use of daylight hours for combat ops.

ITEM: Aviation Unit Standard SOP.

DISCUSSION: Small differences in aviation unit SOP on such things as formations, leading, signal, smoke, etc., can mean the difference between success and confusion on combat airlifts.

OBSERVATION: A Vietnam-wide SOP on heliborne ops which spells out minor points but allows these points to be changed when the situation dictates would allow for more effective ops with all aviation units.

ITEM: Hand Grenade Employment and Safe Distance When Destroying Bunkers.

DISCUSSION: Mines and boobytraps in VC bunkers often create a larger explosion than expected when demolitions are employed to destroy the bunker.

OBSERVATION: Hand Grenades should be thrown in all bunkers after visual inspection.

ITEM: Immediate action after an APC hits a Mine.

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DISCUSSION: When a Mech unit remains in place after one of its vehicles hits a mine, it lays itself open to VC AW and anti-tank fire. Minefields are often covered by fire. If the unit halts in column, it is difficult for medical personnel to move their APC up to the mined APC.

OBSERVATION: Once an APC strikes a mine and receives fire, the remaining vehicles should bring fire to bear on enemy positions, maneuver toward those positions, and post dismounted security elements forward.

ITEM: Nightly firing of Final Protective Fires.

DISCUSSION: Controlled firing of the Co FPF just after dark, before the listening posts move into position, followed by a Bn critique proves to be very effective. The action: (1) Verifies weapons positioning (2) clears the woodline of VC prior to patrol deployment (3) gives the men confidence in their defensive fires.

OBSERVATION: Final protective fires should be fired nightly and adjusted as necessary.

ITEM: Satelliting of ARVN to US Units down to Platoon Level.

DISCUSSION: Twice during Op JUNCTION CITY, the 1st Bn (Mech), 5th Inf operated with ARVN Units. Companies were satellited to US Companies, and Platoons worked together. The spirit of aggressiveness and cooperation far exceeded previous Ops where ARVN units worked toward the same mission but in separate areas. Results were gratifying.

OBSERVATION: When the VN Commander agrees, US-ARVN units should be paired down to Platoon level and controlled by a joint Headquarters at each level.

ITEM: Use of Wiretap Teams.

DISCUSSION: Several times in Ops of the 1st Bn (Mech), 5th Inf, VC commo lines were discovered but high HQS indicated that only specially trained teams should be allowed to tap them for intelligence material. The time required for such teams to arrive in the area is long. The question remains unanswered on whether an inexperienced team tap would produce an audible click in the line, and if it did, would a VC operator recognize the sound.

OBSERVATION: A written policy should be published concerning wiretapping of enemy lines. Any evaluation of the problem should consider immediate tactical value of intelligence gained in relation to the chance of compromising the tap.

ITEM: Small VC Mines may be Augmented with Larger Explosive Charges.

DISCUSSION: On important roads, small exposed mines have been found to be connected with concealed large explosive charges. In many cases, if the apparently small mine is detonated, the supplementing explosion can cause craters, unexpected damage, and casualties.

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OBSERVATION: In areas which should be preserved from damage, all mines should be carefully examined before destruction. Care must be taken in analyzing the resultant damage which might occur if the mine is, in fact, used as a detonator for a larger mine. Disarming and removal of mines should be accomplished whenever possible.

ITEM: Routes may be Mined Shortly After Use.

DISCUSSION: When units return on the same route previously used, they have found that mines have been laid in the interim. On a recent Op one unit returned over a route they had cleared only six hours earlier and found that mines had been laid in the fresh tracks.

OBSERVATION: When feasible, exit an area over a route different from that used to enter. When this is not possible, use mine detectors and be alert to the likelihood of recent minings.

ITEM: Cross Country Mobility of M42 (Twin 40mm SP).

DISCUSSION: The M42 unit can be effectively employed with mechanized and Armored Cav units operating in open areas of rice paddies and hedge rows. Their use in jungle areas or in dense undergrowth is not recommended. Optimum deployment is two M42's per platoon of supported units. The M42's direct fire capability for counter fire at night. Logistic support for POL and ammunition is critical. Maximum range of M42 cross country is 50 miles as fuel consumption is 2 1/2 gal per mile.

OBSERVATION: Direct support missions of mechanized and armored Cav units are within the capability of the M42 weapons system.

ITEM: Security of Disabled Vehicles.

DISCUSSION: An M55 (2 1/2 Ton trk mtd Quad .50 Cal MG) was mined resulting in 3 KIA and destroying the vehicle. Ten minutes after the incident the crew received SA and AW fire from an est Sqd of VC. The alertness and aggressive action of the crew forced the VC to break contact.

OBSERVATION: The establishment of security must be done simultaneous with the care of wounded after a vehicle is disabled.

ITEM: Fire Coordination Lines.

DISCUSSION: Coordination of fires adjacent to other units requires extra precaution and coordination.

OBSERVATION: Direct VHF Communications between adjacent artillery clearing Hqs is imperative. There should be no middle man in the clearing process.

ITEM: Clearance of Fire Adjacent to Fire Coordination Lines.

CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL
34

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DISCUSSION: During a recent Op two Bdes shared a mutual boundary designated as an FCL. One Bde policy restricted fires within 500 meters of friendly position. They often refused to clear fires in the adjacent Bde area if these fires would fall within 500 meters of their positions.

OBSERVATION: FCL's should be treated as defined in FM 6-20-1, i.e., a coordination line, not a clearance line or permission line. No other units should have the authority to deny fires within another units area of Op provided the effects of the fire will not go into the other units area.

ITEM: Employment of Artillery Searchlights.

DISCUSSION: The employment of searchlights in support of perimeter defense is new to many tactical units and their deployment and use require special techniques.

OBSERVATION: Searchlight missions require the same coordination procedures as fire missions, i.e., adjacent units must be consulted. Also, the lights must be laid for direction with direct communication to a light DC. Lights should have alternate positions and be moved nightly.

ITEM: Flights Near Defensive Fortifications.

DISCUSSION: On 14 Jan 67, an aircraft was assigned the mission to defoliate the perimeter of an ARVN compound. While flying at approximately 30 feet in performance of this mission, a friendly claymore mine was detonated. The mine was probably triggered by the aircraft rotor wash and resulted in the aircraft receiving approximately 30 holes through the skin and the crew chief being wounded slightly in the hand.

OBSERVATION: Careful consideration must be given to any mission which is to be performed in the vicinity of defensive fortifications.

ITEM: Obtaining Ground Clearance for Aviation Operations.

DISCUSSION: The amount of coordination required to obtain ground clearances to conduct Army Aviation Aerial Fire Support and Firefly type Ops takes up a considerable amount of time if accomplished on a day to day basis. Whenever possible Ops of this type should be preplanned to cover longer periods of time and clearances obtained as much as a week in advance. In this manner advance notice is available to all concerned and more effort can be directed to detailed planning.

OBSERVATION: In planning aviation support, mission type orders should cover longer periods of time. Clearances can then be obtained earlier, cover a longer period of time and require less time and effort to coordinate.

ITEM: Concertina Wire.

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DISCUSSION: Triple concertina defense wire, when properly used and installed, is very effective in preventing infiltration and frontal assaults on friendly positions. A single strand of concertina can be easily breached and must be reinforced to triple strand. Triple strand wire if not properly secured can be infiltrated by individuals.

OBSERVATIONS: Triple concertina defensive wire must be:

(a) Securely staked down with 8' and 4' engr pickets and strung with barbed wire. This prevents the wire being lifted and infiltrated.

(b) Concertina must be a minimum of 50 meters from the nearest friendly elements to prevent hand grenades being thrown in from in front of the wire.

(c) Concertina must be covered by AW fire at points of easiest access.

(d) Trip flares and noise making devices should be used to provide warning of any attempt to break the perimeter.

(e) Booby traps and mines can be employed in front of and under the concertina wire. These areas must be covered with AW fire. Permission to booby trap must be received from 25th Inf Div CO.

(3) Training and organization

ITEM: Formation of provisional combat team within a support-type unit enhanced morale and improved efficiency.

DISCUSSION: Some soldiers in the Sqdn's Hq & Hq Trp did not feel that their administrative and logistical duties effectively contributed to the U.S. effort in RVN, and several had requested reassignment to line trps. The line units provide an ambush patrol outside the base camp's perimeter every night, along with other operational missions. Volunteers were assembled from the HHT and undertook additional training for three weeks. The twenty-five persons who persevered were formed into a provisional unit which participates in an ambush patrol at least once per week, relieving the line units that night. This unit is known locally as "McCormack's Raiders" after the HHT Commander.

OBSERVATION: Formation of volunteers from HHT into a provisional unit has afforded them the opportunity to actively participate against the VC, and has greatly increased unit pride and Esprit de Corps.

ITEM: Rotation of Bn Personnel.

DISCUSSION: Over 50% of the enlisted personnel and 80% of the officer personnel were rotated to CONUS in the past 90 days. This "rotational" hump was completed while the Bn was involved in Op GADSDEN and JUNCTION CITY. The program of cross training personnel, coupled with the prompt requisitioning and arrival of

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replacements was a major factor in the successful accomplishment of the Bn men in support of combat operations.

OBSERVATION: That continued emphasis be placed upon cross training of personnel and prompt requisitioning of replacements.

ITEM: Div MARS Station.

DISCUSSION: There exists the requirement for more frequencies to be made available for use by the 25th Inf Div MARS Station. This station operates a net which consists of five stations. At the present time two frequencies are available that can be used daily and one additional frequency that can be used every other day.

OBSERVATION: If two more frequencies were made available, the number of phone patches could increase, resulting in a greater number of Div personnel receiving benefit from this facility.

ITEM: Division Signal School.

DISCUSSION: The Div Signal School makes available training classes on use of the codes and secure voice communications equipment to all units within the Div. The following are the number of classes conducted and personnel who attended:

- (a) February: 4 Classes 7 attended.
- (b) March: 11 Classes 67 attended.
- (c) April: 11 Classes 74 attended.

OBSERVATION: Attendance at this school is not mandatory, but is provided for the benefit and convenience of the Div. Units send personnel to the Div Sig School when operational commitments permit.

ITEM: Destruction of Duds and Mines.

DISCUSSION: Much time can be lost by having the finding unit (usually the lead element) destroy duds and/or mines.

OBSERVATION: Mines and duds should be marked and prepared for demolition by the finding platoon, but actually blown by a following element.

ITEM: Use of Grappling Hooks.

DISCUSSION: Grappling hooks with long ropes can be used effectively to check enemy mines, equipment, road blocks, brush and trees from roads, etc., for possible booby traps.

OBSERVATION: Grappling hooks with long ropes attached should be carried (1 per platoon) for use in blowing booby traps.

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ITEM: Test Firing Weapons.

DISCUSSION: Patrols desire to test fire their weapons frequently, but are not always provided with a range without request. This is also true of Hqs Personnel.

OBSERVATION: After due coordination with adjacent units and/or ARVN, a range and time can be established for test firing of weapons.

ITEM: Use of Claymore Mines.

DISCUSSION: Berms, ditches, folds in the terrain, etc., often preclude claymore mines from being effectively employed.

OBSERVATION: Deadspace can sometimes be covered by placing claymore mines in trees, on poles, etc.. The Lesson Learned is to use imagination in the placement of claymores.

ITEM: Gasoline Operated Chain Saws.

DISCUSSION: Due to restrictions on selection of Arty position areas it is often necessary to remove trees and other obstacles to provide required fields of fire or to reduce site to mask.

OBSERVATION: Gasoline operated chain saws should be included as part of the Arty firing Btry MTOE.

ITEM: Aviator Training.

DISCUSSION: During the month of Feb, this unit only participated in four combat Ops. This occurred during a period of maximum aviator change-over, so that when the end of Mar. arrived, A/25 only had eleven fully qualified aircraft commanders out of a required total of twenty-five. To be considered fully trained by this unit's SOP, the aircraft commander must be signed off by an instructor pilot after he has successfully participated in a minimum of three combat assaults as an aircraft commander.

OBSERVATION: A minimum of fifteen combat assaults monthly is considered essential to maintain aviator proficiency and to train new aviators. When the turnover of personnel increases during a given period of time, consideration must be given to the unit's CA commitment so that aviator proficiency does not decrease.

ITEM: Lack of Semi-Secured Ranges for Gunnery Training.

DISCUSSION: The only available ranges have been over hostile territory, making it necessary to use two armed helicopters in these areas. The lack of flyable aircraft in sufficient numbers to accomplish this has made proper and continuous training impossible.

OBSERVATION: The availability of a range or a local secure area would facilitate the use of only one aircraft to accomplish gunnery training when two aircrafts are not available.

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ITEM: Flight Sections.

DISCUSSION: Under our present TOE, the General Support Company consists of a General Support Platoon, containing a Utility Section and a Tactical Support Section. This causes some aviators to fly an excessive number of hours, while other fly a lesser amount.

OBSERVATION: By dividing the aviators into 4 flight sections, controls can be established governing the number of hours and types of missions that each aviator would fly, thus giving each aviator a chance to fly different type aircraft and a more rounded experience in different type missions.

ITEM: Organic Armed Helicopters.

DISCUSSION: Co A does not have the capability of immediately responding to airmobile lift requirements because of the lack of an organic armed helicopter platoon. The general support requirements placed on Co B by the Div scattered Ops precludes rapid response. The armed helicopters in B/25 provide fire support to ground elements, night surveillance and interdiction missions, convoy cover, counter mortar suppression and medical evacuation/resupply aircraft escort cover. Div requirements for gunship support on these missions presently tax B/25's capabilities to the fullest.

OBSERVATION: With an organic armed platoon, A/25 would not have to wait for the recall of B/25 gunships or the attachment of fire teams from other units in the Corps area. Teamwork between the lift aircraft and the gunships is absolutely essential for a successful airmobile op. At present, this team action must be coordinated for each and every assault. With organic gunships coordination would be a matter of standard operating procedure, and provide the same proven capability now employed by combat Avn Bn Airmobile Companies.

ITEM: Requirements for TO&E Augmentation.

DISCUSSION: This unit currently is organized under TO&E 1-75E as directed by GO#4, Hq, 25th Inf Div. No augmentation has been provided to allow for increased activities initiated by combat requirements.

(a) Under original Div TO&E, the maintenance Bn was staffed to provide E Co, DS maintenance for Aviation support. At that time, Div had only the general support company plus, separate aviation sections to furnish aviation support to the Div. Co A, Airmobile (Lt) was added in May 66.

(b) US Army manning level augmentation criteria for establishing maintenance personnel requirements indicate far greater maintenance personnel strength is required to furnish the aircraft availability and utilization which the Inf Div has proven necessary for sustained Ops in RVN.

(c) Firm commitment for sufficient pilot strength is not available at company level although the additional pilots required to fill both pilot seats in 25 aircraft appear on TO&E 1-77E as augmentation para 08 Line 01.

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(d) No action has been approved to allow 25 door gunners positions or to assign rank structure for these individuals.

OBSERVATION: Tactical necessity for increased maintenance capability has been proven for over 4 years by airmobile companies (Lt) thru flying hour programs, A/C availability and overall mission capability. These units have assigned KD maintenance detachments as outlined in TO&E 29-5000.

RECOMMENDATION: Recommend procuring a like maintenance Det for Co A, 25th Avn Bn. Further recommend necessary action be initiated to provide complete operational TO&E with necessary augmentation approved thru GO.

(b) Intelligence

ITEM: Innocent photographs can provide enemy intelligence with valuable information.

DISCUSSION: In Feb 67, three VC low level agents were captured on the 25th Inf Div Base Camp. Their apprehension was based on three photographs that were captured from an unidentified VC intelligence unit. The photographs contained the pictures of five indigenous laborers employed on the base camp whose features had been obliterated, apparently by being burned out with a cigarette. The background of the photographs contained figures listing distances in meters from Arty registration points as well as identification markings on various military equipment and structures. During interrogation, the three agents admitted that the photographs had been taken by their US supervisors as a favor to the agents and that the measurements had been written on the photographs at the request of their handler, who had specified the point at which to take the measurements.

OBSERVATION: All personnel, and especially those assigned to duties supervising indigenous employees, should have the security risk inherent in even innocent photographs brought to their attention.

ITEM: The necessity for furnishing a complete, accurate Captive Card (MACV Form 340) with every detainee.

DISCUSSION: In many instances, detainees are evacuated for interrogation without a Captive Card or with one which contains fragmentary, incomplete or erroneous information. It is difficult to gain the upper hand during the initial interrogation when this occurs. It is therefore essential that capturing units complete individual Captive Cards, IN THE FIELD providing the DETAILS of the capture of every person detained. In some cases in the past, personnel of capturing unit's Hqs have attempted to complete capture tags after the arrival of the detainee at the Div PW Collecting Point. Naturally the lack of first hand information concerning the circumstances of the capture of the individual leads to serious omissions of vital information.

OBSERVATION: Every member of the individual line units should carry and know how to complete Captive Cards of detained persons.

ITEM: Visits of Unit S2's

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DISCUSSION: Past experience has shown that timely visits by S2's to the Order of Battle (OB) Section, 25th MI Det, have been valuable to both parties. The free exchange of intelligence information inherent in their visits eliminates the possibility that intelligence may not reach the S2 and allows clarification in detail of intelligence holdings. Extensive visual aids (i.e., maps, photos, charts and overlays) maintained at the MI Det enable the S2 to relate his information to the overall situation in the Div TAOR. All intelligence sources available to the MI Det are analyzed and related to the specific area of interest of the S2's unit. The S2, in turn, provides detailed information on areas in which his unit has operated. This information plus the results of exploitation of intelligence provided by the OB Section are of significant value to the overall intelligence program.

OBSERVATION: Frequent visits of Bde and Bn S2's to the OB Section are of value to the overall intelligence program in general and the concerned individuals in particular.

ITEM: H & I Target Acquisition with SLAR Aircraft.

DISCUSSION: A moving SLAR return in the vicinity of a suspected VC base camp indicated that the camp might be occupied. Arty fire was placed on the base camp and large secondary explosion resulted. A moving return on a road or river can be engaged by firing along the road or river or by firing at known or suspected crossing or off loading sites in the vicinity. A return in the vicinity of a planned concentration can be fired upon almost immediately. SLAR returns which require comparison with other available intelligence to determine proximity to known installations or activities can generally be fired upon within 25 minutes after sighting.

OBSERVATION: In flight spot reports from Army MOHAWK SLAR aircraft can provide lucrative Arty H & I targets.

ITEM: Use of MI Teams at Bn Level.

DISCUSSION: Military Intelligence Personnel remain at Bde CP locations during Ops. MI Teams could collect more timely and accurate information if they were in the field with maneuver elements.

OBSERVATION: MI Teams should be available to company sized units on call for on-the-spot exploitation of captured documents, personnel, and materials.

ITEM: Rapid and accurate reporting of VC Structures and Materials.

DISCUSSION: Because of the nature of many Ops which require company elements to maintain their momentum, there is little time for Bn Intelligence Personnel to conduct on-the-spot investigation of discovered installations or materials; the company must move on. In order to obtain timely and accurate information about enemy structures and materials the company should be prepared to conduct its own inventory of materials and to make diagrams of structures.

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OBSERVATION: Each company should designate a team to sketch enemy fortifications; a second team could conduct an accurate inventory of captured material. This information could be quickly passed to Bn, and with little delay the company could continue to move.

ITEM: H & I Fires may prevent VC recovery of bodies.

DISCUSSION: When an ambush patrol engages VC during darkness but does not subsequently leave its position and search the target area, the VC usually return before daylight and remove the bodies. Recently, a unit called frequent harassment and interdiction (H & I) fires into the killing ground until daylight and then was able to move out and identify the VC losses.

OBSERVATION: VC knowledge that H & I fires will fall on the killing ground may discourage recovery effort and enable an accurate body count.

ITEM: Aviation Spot Report Net.

DISCUSSION: Divisional Aviation Units fly all over the Div on routine missions daily. Continuous surveillance of the area by aircraft on routine missions can result in significant intelligence information which would otherwise go unnoticed. Currently there is no central reporting facility for aviation spot reports. Each aircraft reports to its parent unit and the reports are then passed up through channels, delaying the arrival of this information at the DTOC. The aviation Bn used its flight following facility, Clipper Control, as an aviation spot report net monitored by the Bn S2, who, in turn, phones significant reports to the G2.

The usefulness of this system was pointed up when an aircraft on a courier mission reported sighting what appeared to be a mined bus on HW#1, diverted to the scene and successfully evacuated several seriously injured civilians.

OBSERVATION: An Aviation Spot Report Net or Intelligence Net monitored by G2 personnel would facilitate a much faster dissemination of timely valuable information reported by aircraft over the Division TACR.

ITEM: Booby Traps

DISCUSSION: In order to provide protection for base areas, caches, hospitals and LOCs the VC will heavily mine and booby trap an area, or an avenue of approach into an area. The VC have been known to have an area prepared with unarmed booby traps and when forced to leave an area will attach trip wires and otherwise arm the booby traps. Bunkers have been known to have mines or booby traps mounted just inside the entrance where an attempt to enter will cause detonation.

OBSERVATION: Engr mine detector and demo teams can save much time and many casualties while traversing a mine field or a booby trapped area. Mine detectors should be used in the entrances of all bunkers, fortifications and VC structures.

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(a) Maximum care and maximum dispersion will lessen chances of large numbers of casualties from a single booby trap.

(b) Where practicable booby traps should be blown in place either with demo or by use of a grappling hook to detonate the booby trap.

(5) Logistics

ITEM: Potable Ice Supply.

DISCUSSION: The Potable Ice supply at CU CHI is inadequate. Two 15 ton capacity ice plants at base camp are operational, but only produces 25 tons per day. Requirements are for approximately 66 tons daily. Because of lack of adequate potable ice and lack of adequate refrigeration equipment, 1st Log Comd supplements the potable ice produced at CU CHI with non-potable ice on government contract. This non-potable ice, contaminated with bacteria from human waste, is a constant health hazard as continual supervision is needed to prevent mixing of potable and non-potable ice at the user level.

OBSERVATION: Additional ice plants need to be built at Camp CU CHI for production of potable ice. Two are scheduled for construction within 4 to 5 months.

ITEM: Operation of ASP at CU CHI.

DISCUSSION: An ammunition supply point is presently operated at Camp CU CHI by the DAO, 25th Inf Div. The Inf Div TOE does not authorize personnel or equipment for purposes of operating an ASP. Due to the relatively isolated geographical location of the Div in relation to Class V stocks at depot, it is necessary that Class V be stocked at CU CHI to allow for quick response to any operational necessity.

OBSERVATION: Operation, to include providing of personnel and equipment, of the CU CHI ASP should be taken over by elements of 1st Log Comd.

ITEM: Air Drop Resupply.

DISCUSSION: During the period 21 Mar - 7 Apr 67, the 196th Bde was largely dependent on air drop resupply while participating in its floating brigades operation during Operation JUNCTION CITY, Phase III. A total of 813.3 short tons of class I, III, and V supplies were airdropped at eight different locations.

OBSERVATION: Interservice cooperation was excellent. Response by Air Force crews to sudden changes in drop zones and their overall delivery accuracy and timeliness was exceptional. Though Air Force and logistical assets were limited and stretched to the maximum during this period, the ground commander was successfully resupplied and in a position to devote his full energies to his tactical mission.

ITEM: Aircraft Refueling Capabilities.

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DISCUSSION: During the logistical planning phase prior to the conduct of Op MAKALAPA II, (conducted 8 Apr - 22 Apr 67) it was established as a valid requirement that two each mini-ports were needed in the operational area. These mini-ports were needed for JP-4 resupply. Detailed discussions and studies resulted in the conclusion that none of the units of the Div have the personnel or equipment capability to operate Class IIIA refueling points at field locations. TOE's of the SUPCOM, Aviation Bn and the aviation sections of Bde Hqs do not provide the personnel or equipment to operate mini-ports in Bde trains areas or in fire support bases. The problem was solved in this Op by the MACV advisory element located nearby to the operational area voluntarily operating the JP-4 refueling point by providing both personnel and equipment.

OBSERVATION: The TOE of the ROAD Inf Div and the concept of combat service support for the Div as applies to aircraft refueling must be given detailed study with possible resultant requests for modification of TOE's and combat service doctrine.

ITEM: Oil Analysis Program Reports.

DISCUSSION: Oil analysis reports indicate that gear box and engine oils for OH-230 and UH-1 Aircraft are contaminated from dirt.

OBSERVATION: After extensive research, random sampling of the oils throughout the Div, it was decided that by reducing the time interval of oil change required by applicable Technical Manuals the problem was largely solved.

ITEM: Div Photo Lab.

DISCUSSION: During the tactical combat photographic missions, experience has shown that certain photographic equipment currently being used by the Div Sig Bn is not satisfactory.

OBSERVATION: The KS-6 and KS-4A cameras are too complex and fragile for use in combat photography. The deadline rate for this equipment and lack of replacement parts reduces the capability of the Div Photo Section. There is a lack of working space in the dark room AN/TFQ-7, which materially inhibits the Op of this facility.

ITEM: Medium Size Jungle Fatigues.

DISCUSSION: Non-availability of medium jungle fatigues.

OBSERVATION: Due to the rapid turnover of personnel and high percentage of direct exchange due to fair wear and tear, 15% overage of authorized storage of jungle fatigues, size medium, should be kept on hand.

ITEM: Resupply to fwd Units.

DISCUSSION: Resup to fwd units is at best time consuming process, rations, water, ammo and misc gear must be taken in every night and extracted in the morning. In addition, in inundated areas where no cover is available filled sandbags are required

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to provide defense positions for the troops.

OBSERVATION: Where terrain and tactical situation allow resup CH-47 is the fastest and easiest method of aerial resup. One sortie of CH-47 carries as much as 5 - 8 times the load of a UH-1D. Loads can be slung and dropped into the area w/o causing a lot of loading and unloading problems. By using CH-47 resup time was cut by 2/3 and exposure of troops and equipment to enemy fire reduced to the min. To properly use the CH-47 capabilities additional slings and cargo nets are required in the basic TO&E equip.

ITEM: Dry-cell batteries no longer possessing full power can be re-used in equip requiring reduced quantities of energy.

DISCUSSION: The reduced life of batteries occurring in RVN makes it essential that they be used with optimum efficiency. When no longer powerful enough to operate the SB86 Switchboard, the BA200 six volt battery can still power an MX290 Lantern. BA30 batteries no longer powerful enough to operate an AN/GRA 39 Remote unit are still suitable for use in MX99/U flashlights.

OBSERVATION: While re-used batteries do not last as long as fresh ones, they perform satisfactorily for a reduced length of time and ensure the batteries complete use.

ITEM: Climatic conditions in RVN indicate treatment of fungal dermatitides with GRISEOFULVIN.

DISCUSSION: The fungal dermatitides are among the most ~~many~~ problems seen on routine sick call. Included in this category are ~~tinea corporis~~, tinea cruris, epidermophyton infections, and non-specific external otitic infections. Whereas local medications have in the most part proven to be useful in treating these conditions, the moist dusty climate encountered in VN has tended to make treatment by this method both impractical and prolonged.

Consequently all patients presenting any of the above problems are begun on griseofulvin 100 mg po tid, as well as local antifungal medications. On this combined regimen there has been a remarkable increase in cure rate, and decrease in time of treatment necessary. The patient is put on a one week course of Griseofulvin, and there have been no cases to date of toxic hematological reactions to this dose regimen.

OBSERVATION: Griseofulvin has proven to be a valuable first-line treatment of the fungal dermatitides encountered in RVN.

ITEM: Rough handling of 2.75 H.E. Rockets causes rocket motor explosions.

DISCUSSION: It has been determined that dropping 2.75 Rockets will separate the propellant causing the propellant to burn to the separation and explode. Rough handling before or after the warhead and motor are assembled will cause the propellant to separate.

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OBSERVATION: Proper care and handling of rocket motors by both ammunition personnel and airmen will eliminate rocket motor explosions from this cause.

ITEM: Water proofing of the handset on the AN/PRC-25 radio. ✓

DISCUSSION: It has been proven in the past that when units make a canal or river crossing, and even in heavy rain that the handset will become inoperative when wet. The handset must remain dry at all times.

OBSERVATION: One of the best ways to prevent the handset from becoming wet, is to place a plastic bag or any plastic or rubber material over the handset and tape it down so that the handset is waterproof.

ITEM: Pressurization of receiver transmitter for radio set AN/VRC-24.

DISCUSSION: The pressurization that is designed into this set is for aircraft use. When used on the ground the extreme heat that builds up tends to render the set inoperative.

OBSERVATION: By inserting a screw driver into the air pressure valve located on the rear of the set, the air pressure can be relieved thus, making set operable again.

ITEM: Cracked rivet sections on UH-1C tail booms at sections BS 80-44, BS 101-38, BS 122-23, BS 185-18 and BS 194-30.

DISCUSSION: During an inspection, rivet sections were found to be cracked. The cracking of these sections constituted a potentially hazardous condition. It was determined that the cracks were caused by excessive stress and pull during gun runs. ✓

OBSERVATION: These sections should be inspected every 25 hours of flight during the Intermediate or Periodic inspection.

ITEM: Supply Procedure.

DISCUSSION: In too many cases it has been necessary to conduct a physical search of depot warehouses to determine if a needed item is on hand; Once this is done requisitions are hand-carried from one office to another and unit pick-up is effected. This procedure is usually caused when the requesting unit encounters incomplete or invalid advice codes on follow-ups, or when there are long delays in obtaining high priority items.

OBSERVATION: It appears that often it is necessary for extra impetus to be provided at user level in order to cause the supply system to function. ✓

ITEM: Mid-Day Water Resupply.

DISCUSSION: Due to the high temperature in late March and early April, it was

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found that the combat effectiveness of the traps was lowered if they were restricted to two canteens of water per day.

OBSERVATION: A resupply of ten 5-gal cans of water per rifle company about 1200H daily kept the traps at maximum combat effectiveness. The additional water largely eliminated "Dustoffs" due to heat casualties which in turn decreased aircraft requirements.

ITEM: Use of the 1½ Ton Wheeled Trailer with APCs.

DISCUSSION: Frequently a means of hauling heavy material is needed beyond what the APC itself can provide. This is seen especially in resupply Ops in areas not accessible by helicopter, when extra equipment must be carried, and when large quantities of captured enemy material must be extracted.

OBSERVATION: Wheeled trailers used in conjunction with the APC can be very effective. They can be used wherever the APC can travel.

ITEM: Unpacking of MX546 Bee-Hive Ammo.

DISCUSSION: Difficulty has been experienced in removing this ammo from its fibre container with the round having a tendency to stick.

OBSERVATION: XM546 Bee-Hive rounds should be uncrated, removed from fibre containers and cleaned to insure immediate availability. Care must be exercised in safeguarding packing containers in the event of movement.

ITEM: Maintenance of Communication Equipment.

DISCUSSION: Equipment failures have resulted in excessive communication outages. ✓
The equipment failures have been a result of namely two things - the extreme heat and high humidity which reduces the life of tubes, resistors, and other components of the equipment.

OBSERVATION: That all communication vans be equipped with air conditioners to eliminate excessive communication outages.

(6) Civic Action and PSYOPS.

ITEM: Aerial Broadcasts.

DISCUSSION: Aerial broadcasts have proven to be an effective way to reach the VC with propaganda in support of GVN ops. To further the PSYOP program a C-47 acft equipped with loudspeakers and an aerial observer was employed for 4 nights over the FILHOL Plantation - PHU HOA DONG area. The "No-Dose" flights made broadcasts of combat noises, oriental music and CHIEU HOI appeals. The aerial observer was included to call arty fires on any VC shooting at the acft.

OBSERVATION: The "No-Dose" flights proved off in that they recd sniper fire on a number of occasions and that the PHU HOA DONG residents were made very much

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aware of its presence. By harassing the VC day and night, we not only wear down their resistance to PSYOPS but also guarantee maximum exposure to the CHIEU HOI message.

ITEM: Utilization of Jeep mounted loudspeakers.

DISCUSSION: Organic to every Inf Bn is one loudspeaker set capable of being mounted on a $\frac{1}{2}$ ton truck for mobile use. This equipment was used to make announcements of MEDCAPS and for PSYOPS. It was also used in support of seal and search missions and by village chiefs during PSYOPS.

OBSERVATION: The jeep mounted loudspeaker has proven to be the most effective way to reach large groups of people at the same time. Allowing the village Chief to use this equipment, with US driver and US personnel present may increase his stature in the village and gain more willing cooperation from the village for US Forces.

ITEM: The use of cartoons and caricatures tends to reduce the effectiveness of propaganda.

DISCUSSION: Based upon interviews with several HOI CHANH it was found that leaflets utilizing cartoons or caricatures for illustration in larger than life figures, animated helicopters etc., tends to discredit the entire leaflet even though the message itself may be a valid one.

OBSERVATION: When drawings are used for illustrations, they should conform as much as possible to a true to-life representation. Whenever possible, photographs should be used to add credibility to the propaganda message.

ITEM: Ground loudspeaker and leaflet ops have a greater degree of effectiveness than aerial ops.

DISCUSSION: Indications are that ground loudspeakers and leaflet missions conducted along HW #1, have a greater impact and produce more response than aerial loudspeaker and leaflet drops. Although the area covered is considerably smaller the message is more effective since it is more personalized. Ground mounted ops are very effective for offering mine rewards or exploiting VC atrocities which occur near populated areas.

OBSERVATION: A greater emphasis be placed on hand dissemination of printed material and vehicle mounted loudspeaker ops.

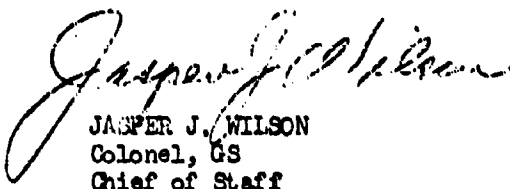
b. Recommendations

None

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FOR THE COMMANDER:


JASPER J. WILSON
Colonel, GS
Chief of Staff

6 Incl
Appendices
1 thru 6

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TASK ORGANIZATION

1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division

4th Bn, 9th Inf
2d Bn, 14th Inf
4th Bn, 23d Inf (Mech)
7th Bn, 11th Arty (DS)

3d Brigade, 4th Infantry Division

2d Bn, 12th Inf (detached on 19
April to 1st Bde, 9th Inf Div)
2d Bn, 22d Inf
3d Bn, 22d Inf
2d Bn, 77th Arty (DS)
C Trp, 1st Sqdn, 10th Cav
Co C, 4th Engr Bn

1st Brigade, 9th Infantry Division OPCON on 19 April 1967.

4th Bn, 39th Inf
2d Bn, 47th Inf (Mech)
Co A, 2d Bn, 34th Armor
1st Bn, 11th Arty (DS)
Btry B & C, 2d Bn, 13th Arty (Atch)
Btry D, 5th Bn, 2d Arty (Atch)
2d Bn, 12th Inf (OPCON from 3d
Bde, 4th Inf Div)

2d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division

1st Bn, 5th Inf (Mech)
1st Bn, 27th Inf
2d Bn, 27th Inf
1st Bn, 8th Arty (DS)

196th Brigade (Lt)(Sep)

2d Bn, 1st Inf
3d Bn, 21st Inf
4th Bn, 31st Inf
175th Engr Bn
3d Bn, 82d Arty (DS)

3d Sqdn, 4th Cavalry
25th Aviation Bn
65th Engineer Bn
125th Signal Bn
25th MF Company
25th MI Detachment
25th Division Artillery
588th Engineer Bn (DS)
25th Support Command

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